HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV. NO 128— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 1 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICES.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,903
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
6 „	MALWA ..		10,940
13 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,601
20 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
16 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
8th „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15th „	NALDERA x ..		16,098
22nd „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on on the 23 September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £108
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st „	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
1st June	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
3rd „	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
8th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	1 June
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	26 „	5 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	537	19 „	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5895	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1924	Rs 27,787
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS.
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,363. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925	..	Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation	.. ..	Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit	.. ..	Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

WANTED.—STUDENTS to learn TOUCH TYPEWRITING, at special reduced fees. Join THE CROWN TYPEWRITING CO. 126, Cawasji Patel Street, Opp. HONGKONG BANK. Success guaranteed.
A R275

WANTED.—A wholetime ORGANIZING SECRETARY for the Jamshedpur Labour Association. The applicant must possess a sound general education and must be well versed in Hindi. Preference will be given to men with previous experience of Trade Union Organization. Salary Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- per month according to qualifications. Applications with copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 30th June, 1927. M. K. GHOSH, Honorary Secretary, Jamshedpur, 24th May, 1927.
A 28632

WANTED—An S. T. C. TEACHER, knowing English and Urdu for the Municipal Madanpura Urdu Primary Model School to teach English and Urdu. Candidates well versed in the Direct Method and knowing Urdu may alone apply before the 8th June 1927, with all particulars. Salary will be determined according to qualifications as per sanctioned scale. Muslim preferred. Apply to SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.
A 28631

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

MOTOR GARAGES, at 324, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar, All convenience including electric light, water and telephone. Rent moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJI & SONS., 17, Elphinstone Circle, (Telephone 24001).
C 269

EDUCATIONAL.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—B.Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the I.Sc. with Phys. Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring, Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, etc. Well-equipped laboratories and workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Matellurgical Works. Mining degree recognized by Govt. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P. GANDHI.
M 28585

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

AMIN NURSERY.—Bombay Crawford Market No. 1—Extremely fine fresh selection of monsoon flower and vegetable seeds. Prompt and careful attention. Post Parcel of 24 varieties of vegetables seeds at Rs. 5, 24 varieties of Flower seeds at Rs. 5/-, 12 varieties of any seeds at Rs. 2/12/- Postage and Packing extra.
F

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof: H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to overcome it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941
L R239

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Gauranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

COCANADA MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SCHEME.

TENDERS for the supply of line materials and Electric plant will be received by the Chairman up to 1st August, instead of 1st July. 1927.

D. KRISHNAMURTHI
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Cocanada, 23.5.1927.
28638

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD, CLOTH SHOP
9, FORBES STREET, FORT.
Tel: No. 23975.

SALE.

From 1st to 8th June, 1927.
ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
28607

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Coal Ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, 1927.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 in cash, must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
25th May, 1927. 28619

EARN Rs. 3 AND 30 A DAY
MAKE MORE MONEY!

You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30 and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2600 and 4700. Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; free instructions; book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them. We give guarantee. Particulars with one anna stamp from:—
ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.
P. O., Box 418, 309, Hornby Road, Bombay
Sole Agents for East Bengal & Assam Messrs. M. A. CADDIE & CO. Dacca

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADI ROAD NOW TRIBHOVAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Anandrao Gajanan Pradhan and pursuant to the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th July, 1925 and made between the said Anandrao Gajanan Pradhan of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction the undermentioned immovable propelty on the premises on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of land (Foras Freehold tenure) together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Road now known as Tribhovan Road on the North side thereof admeasuring about 174 square yards and 13 of another square yard bearing Collector's Old No. 75 New No. C|13572 Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 1F|7386 and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1898 (4) Street No. 16 and Cadastral Survey No. 1182 of Girgaon Division and bounded on the North by the property of Deonath Govind on the South by the Khetwadi Main Road (also called the Tribhovan Road) on the East by the property of Baba Luxman and on the West by the property of Anandrao Waman Sheth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES MIRRORS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the underwriters:—

30 cases mirrors (5/6x4—10/7x5—5/5x3½—10/8x6).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the concerned:—
6 Doz. Dessert Forks.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 Canoe Shape Victoria and 1 Valer Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 PACKAGES OLD SPINDLES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO, will on SATURDAY, the 4th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms by order of the bank concerned:—

16 cases and 10 casks old spindles (1|3rd roving and 2|3 spinning).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

BANKING.

Eastern Bank Ltd,
(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
In Savings Deposit Account interest at the R. E. Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.,
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.
rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.
Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gangoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Kalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Rao Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2½ per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY 4TH JUNE
SATURDAY 4TH JUNE

Begins

Imperial Film Co.'s

New Picture

THE GUARDING ANGEL
THE GUARDING ANGEL
THE GUARDING ANGEL

Every oue must see this Picture

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

For Booking Apply to

Imperial Film Co., BOMBAY.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

At 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M. Daily
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

Rudolph Valentino in

"THE SHEIK"

from the book that amazes and thrills every reader.

Also a laughable Comedy

NEXT WEEK:

"THE SON OF THE SHEIK."

The Hindusthan Cinema Film Co.'s

New Mythological Film

"RUKMANGAD MOHINI"

Means

EKADASHI MAHATMYA

(In 8 Reels.)

This Mythological Film of the thrilling scenes is being screened at the

NOVELTY CINEMA

Grant Road Tram Terminus.

Fail not to see this masterly work showing how Indra formed groundless fear about King Rukmangad and persecuted him and brought his persecution up to the verge of killing his son !!

Apply for booking to :—

THE HINDUSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.

Balaji House, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,

CONTINUES

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S

EXCELLENT PRODUCTION

"FAIRY OF DELHI."

DON'T MISS.

Daily four shows: 4-45, 7, 9-15 & 11-30 p.m.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and AMAS and Bank Holiday at 2-30 p.m.

Don't Fail— Don't Fail

Royal Art Studio's Picture

RAGHUNATHRAO!

AND

SHARAYU BALA

THIS WEEK

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

31st May 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 21st May. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2173	1910.
Bombay x	50562	43266.
Karachi	9514	8624
Madras	5085	6115
Rangoon	..(a)	..
Tuticorin	2257	5594
	69591	65509

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 21ts May. 1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	123	818
Bombay	15874	52078
Karachi	6388	17063
Madras	1669	476
Rangoon	952	2951
Tuticorin	140	946
	25646	74332

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 21st May. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	81618	56762
Bombay x	2623668	2944697
Karachi	684243	1119561
Madras	97052	93905
Rangoon	25650(a)	23712
Tuticorin	27061	42320
	3539292	4280957

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 21st May. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	20613	21846
Bombay x	1519889	1979051
Karachi	547456	845366
Madras	26695	60916
Rangoon	50355	77196
Tuticorin	12573	51989
	2707586	3036364

(a) to 14th May. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 30th May. 1927.	1926
	459	591
	1st Sept. to 30th May. 1926-27.	1925-26
	42269	106693

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 17th May 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	..	10240
China	..	200
Japan	..	3000
Bombay (a)	128	2300
U. S. A.	..	..
	128	15740

	1st Sept. to 17th May. 1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	29595	38114
Continent	266441	343937
China	63114	107803
Japan	170120	327564
Bombay (a) ..	42837	110688
U. S. A.	6726	9150
	578833	957259

x Adjusted.
a Includes cotton for transhipment,

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Bros.

Bombay, May 30.

Week-ending 27th May, 1927.

	This week.	This seaso.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	96	18,371	15,751
Receipt at U. S. Ports	67	12,595	9,335
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	11	2,449	2,140
To Continent	54	5,958	4,012
To Japan, Canada, etc	38	1,875	1,336
Total	103	10,282	7,488
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	275	15,672	13,406
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	62	2,558	2,672
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,667	857
Stocks at American Interior Towns		656	1,302
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,085	1,306
Total		5,008	3,465
Last week		5,179	3,519
Difference on week		—171	—54
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain all kinds		1,554	946
		This week.	Last week.
Exports of American Cotton to India		Nil	Nil.
Total shipped so far this season		2,71,200	2,71,200

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1/7 3/4. buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1/7 7/8 sellers.

Pale Chepe, lb Spot 1/7 8/4 buyers.

Pale Crepe. lb. Spot 1/7 7/8 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, May 31st.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
27th to 30th May	32747	16364	+16383
ECEIPTS.			
1st. Sept. to 30th May	2700604	2991461	—290857
SHIPMENTS.			
27th to 30th May ..			
United Kingdom		..	..
Continent	1279	-	1279
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	28258	35337	— 7079
Total.	28258	36616	—8358
SHIPMENTS.			
1st. Sept. to 30th. May. ..			
United Kingdom	12444	42435	—29991
Continent ..	291909	425769	—133860
China ..	168112	348257	—180145
Japan ..	1101655	1180092	—78437
Coast Ports ..	17959	21761	—3802
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1592805	2019764	—426959
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe ..	332	6680	—6348
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	36840	28240	—8600

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 20th May.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	16842	23810
Bombay	26760	18345
Sind	837	3862
Bengal	1405	2194
U. P.	..	..
Punjab	1123	2816
C. P.	2102	2215
Berar	695	2062
N. W. F. Provinces (A) ..	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	527	567
Burma (B)	..	..
Jodhpur State (A) ..	131	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajapipla State (A) ..	..	..
Jaipur State ..	93	113
Baroda State ..	5507	..
Nabha State (C)	..	..
Cambay State ..	227	..
Alwar State (x) ..	..	..
Total	56309	55989

1st Sept. to 20th May.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	202956	234218
Bombay	640817*	751473
Sind	126611	195463
Bengal	28101	32968
U. P.	176385	192873
Punjab	616591*	1065723
C. P.	744228	596599
Berar	342150	368111
N. W.F. Provinces ..	778	2177
Ajmer Merwar	33678	60234
Burma (a)	41769	84040
Jodhpur State	4481	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state ..	16856	18200
Jaipur State (@).. ..	8585	14468*
Baroda State	82074	..
Nabha State	20396	..
Cambay State + ..	1747	..
Alwar State (b) ..	3834	..
Total	3093865	3616547

x Adjusted. (a) to 6th May. (b) to th 29th April.

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay.).

Bombay, May 31.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
Chine Clay, best quality ..	95 0 0
Chine Clay, bazar quality ..	85 0 0
	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 15 0
Farina, superior (Dutch) ..	14 10 0
Farina, prime (Dutch) ..	13 8 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	12 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	12 1 6
Maize Starch, continental ..	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	18 8 0
Dextrine (Maize) White ..	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English ..	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German ..	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 14 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white ..	36 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality ..	34 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality ..	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality ..	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg. ..	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg. ..	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large ..	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg. ..	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg. ..	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, German	
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large Pkg. ..	8 14 0
Soda Ash, German	6 3 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 31.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about a pence or two per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices. Prices for Jamnagar C.I.F. Sugar also register a drop of atout 2 ao 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/14 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh 15/11 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 15/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Rec. sh 16/1 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar, C.I.F. Shipt. June sh 16/5 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 16/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 16/6 per cwt FBH.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
Tone:—Weak.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 30

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment offered £9:2:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment offered £18.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
May/June shipment offered £20:10.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
June/Aug delivery paid and buyers 33/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 34/6.

LINSEED.

London, May 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
May/June shipment value £18 10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £18:12:6.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—
May/June shipment offered £16:15:
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
May/June shipment offered £19:5:

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta
June per cwt. 16/1 1/2.
July/Sept per cwt 16.
Oct/Dec per cwt 16/3.
C. & F. Bombay—
July/Sept per cwt 16/1 3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 16/2 1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 30

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	26 9/16
Forward	26 7/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 30.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £19 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £117 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1/2.
National Bank £49 1/2.
Eastern Bank £6 3/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 7/8.
Conversion Loan £76 1/2.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £58.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59/ 7/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 7/8.
Consals £51 7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £100 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 30

Demand Bills Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 30

T T Berlin on London	20.50
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13 1/4
T T Brusels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	27.62
T T Milan on London	88.87
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 30

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
May/June shipment sellers 55/9.
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
May/June shipment sellers 56/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
May/June shipment sellers 57.
Wheat Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment offered 57.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittance during the weew ending 28th May 1927	Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 28th May 1927.
Sterling purchased in India	303,000 1,348,000
Sterling taken over in London	" "
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	4,000,000
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	
Council Bills.	

With the compliments of the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Tuesday, the 31st of May 1927

STATIONS.	Temperature. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Change in past 24 hrs.
Quetta ..	86.1	42.6	—0.9
Multan ..	103.4	77.5	—5.2
Rawalpindi ..	94.3	63.4	—0.8
Lahore ..	98.6	70.3	—3.1
Hissar ..	97.9	73.4	—3.8
Ambala ..	98.6	71.2	—2.8
Delhi ..	96.0	81.2	+3.5
Agra ..	102.0	76.6	+1.0
Mainpuri ..	102.8	74.4	+2.9
Jhansi ..	106.0	84.2	+1.4
Cownpore ..	104.0	81.1	+3.2
Allahabad ..	106.5	81.1	—0.9
Jacobabad ..	106.5	84.7	+0.9
Karachi ..	88.0	79.2	—0.5
Bikaner ..	103.0	79.9	—0.4
Ajmer ..	100.0	83.2	+1.6
Jaipur ..	103.8	76.5	—0.2
Kotah ..	100.6	78.6	—6.1
Mount Abu ..	84.9	71.4	+2.4
Bhuj ..	99.6	76.5	+0.4
Dwarke ..	87.9	80.9	—1.3
Veraval ..	88.2	80.0	—0.4
Rajkot ..	103.1	73.5	— .0
Bhavnagar Para..	98.4	79.7	—3.6
Surat ..	96.5	80.6	+1.0
Ahmedabad ..	102.4	79.9	— 0.6
Deesa ..	102.0	79.1	+0.4
Neemuch ..	98.1	77.8	—0.6
Indore ..	99.1	72.4	—3.4
Jubbulpore ..	103.8	77.9	—0.7
Sanger ..	102.2	81.0	+0.3
Khandwa ..	103.9	76.6	—2.9
Akola ..	106.0	87.0	+1.8
Amraoti ..	104.8	77.8	—1.5
Narpur ..	107.6	84.2	—2.5
Chanda ..	111.5	84.2	—0.4
Raipur ..	108.5	83.3	—1.8
Bombay ..	93.0	83.4	+0.3
Ratnagiri ..	88.8	78.2	—2.0
Marmugoa ..			
Karwar ..	86.0	75.7	—1.4
Malegaon ..	103.5	76.0	+1.0
Ahmednagar ..	97.8	71.8	—1.3
Poona ..	97.2	68.2	—2.9
Sholapur ..	100.3	78.8	—2.0
Bijapur ..	96.0	70.3	—5.2
Belgaum ..	87.9	70.0	—2.2
Aurangabad ..	100.4	77.3	+0.4
Nizamabad (Indur.)	107.6	84.4	+0.2
Hyderabad ..	105.5	80.3	—0.8
Mangalore ..	83.6	73.7	—1.8
Calicut ..	83.7	74.1	—2.1
Cochin ..	85.5	73.4	+0.8
Trivandrum ..	80.8	73.3	—0.6
Colombo ..	86.2	77.9	+1.1
Masulipatan ..	112.3	87.0	+0.7
Bellary ..	96.8	75.8	—2.9
Cuddapah ..	103.6	82.8	—1.9
Madras ..		78.1	—3.0
Bangalore ..		67.5	—1.8
Coimbatore ..		73.0	+0.4
Trichinopoly ..		79.4	—1.5
Nagapatam ..		8-23	+0.1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 31ST MAY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 31st May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear and in the extreme north of the province humidity is in defect. Temperature was markedly below normal in the whole area.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual Temperature was below normal in the west of the province and almost as usual elsewhere. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded over Sind. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and locally in Central Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in north and east Rajputana and the maximum alone in the rest of the division. Jacobabad recorded yestteday a maximum temperature of 107 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Gujarat and north Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and locally in west Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual except along the coast; the minimum was locally below normal in Central India West and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear over the east of the area and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature did not differ much from the normal; night temperature was generally lower than usual in the west of the province. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 111 deg at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Marmagao has had 0.15" of rain and Karwar 0.49". Skies are heavily clouded over the south of the area and lightly to moderately clouded over the north. Vapour in air is in excess in the former region. Temperature was almost as usual in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 93.0 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 83.4 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.18" of rain, Poona 3.25" and Bijapur 1.62". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall and in defect generally elsewhere. Temperature was almost normal except at Poona, where the minimum alone was lower than usual. The thermometer rose yesteday to 107 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended in the Peninsula and has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan, the South Konkan and Malabar, and local in the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are 0.70." at Mangalore, 2.02" at Calicut, 0.77" at Cochin, 0.54" at Trivandrum and 0-16" at Madras. Colombo reports a rough sea and a rainfall of 0.41". The sea is also reported to be rough at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in the Peninsula.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, May 31.

S.S. Maur, Captain Ramsland from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 1.

S.S. Corinthie, Captain Bullock for Karachi.

S.S. Lottori Maru, Captain. Harada for Kobe.

S.S. Rena, Captain Zuften for Calcutta.

S.S. Baroda, Captain Maclean for Busrah.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 31.

Steamer City of Pittsberg for Karachi.
Steamer Nawab for Calcutta.

S.S. Maur: The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Maur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Corinthie: The Graham T. Company's steamer Corinthie will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S.S. Tottori Maru: The N. F. K. steamer Tottori Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Rena: The Graham T. Company's steamer Rena will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Baroda: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 31.

S.S. Rissalder from Calcutta, Agents: Turner Morrison and Co.:—

260 drums and 20 cases lubricating oil; 48 cases medicines; 222 bales gunnies; 80 bags magnesia powder; 67 bales cotton waste; 23 coils manila rope; 73 cases gramophone goods; 20 drums black varnish; 34 boxes black Japan; 28 boxes shellac varnish; 36 drums twpsol; 315 drums linseed oil; 108 kegs white zinc paint; 571 drums paint; 24 drums red boot typing; 100 drums white lead; 42 drums red lead dry; 32 drums enamel; 33 kegs white I. W. C.; 154 bales raw cotton; 862 bags G. N. kernals; 20 cks and 3 cases dyes dry; 150 flasks gas cylinders; 161 bales and 60 bundles cotton waste; 24 bundles galangol; 24 cases auto truck chasis; 46 empty cylinders.

From Tutigorin: 522 bales cotton; 25 bales senna leaves; 60 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin: 4 bundles coir mats; 20 blc. tea; 345 cases cocoanut oil; 20 cases marroth oil.

From Ponnani: 1081 bags cocoanuts; 25 bundles cascas.

From Calicut: 1261 bags cocoanuts; 36 coils anr 94 jottas coir rope; 1713 bales cotton; 100 bags pepper.

From Badagara: 121 bags pepper.

From Canannore: 63 bags pepper; 21 bags soapnuts.

S.S. Akita Maru from Yokohama Agents: N. Y. Kaisha:—

From Tokyo: 14 cases glassware; 63 cases clocks; 25 cases cotton yarn; 65 cases toys; 40 bales silk noil yarn; 20 cases spun silk yarn, 10 cases silk.

From Nagoya: 200 cases grey shirting; 215 cases glass ware; 188 cases porcelain.

From Osaka: 437 cases glassware; 44 cases and 438 bales cotton yarn; 14 cases bobbins; 8 cases glass bears; 25 cases glass tubes; 60 bales straw boards; 78 cases and 214 bales cotton shirting; 29 cases and 63 bales cotton drill; 25 cases cotton tea cloth; 10 cases printed jeans; 318 cases brass circles; 45 cases glass tumbler; 15 cases spare silk yarns; 8 cases shell buttons; 11 cases antimony whistle; 142 cases glass bangles; 12 cases umbrella sticks; 19 cases cotton hoisers goods; 25 cases cotton tmill; 25 cases E. G. bottles; 32 cases whistles; 25 cases enamelled ware; 25 cases rubber heels; 10 cases tin mirror boxes; 10 cases enamelled spoon; 24 cases cotton jeenis; 10 cases fans; 20 cases rubber balls.

From Kobe: 80 cases porcelain ware; 16 cases cotton hoisery shirts; 13 cases match chemicals; 28 cases cotton hoisery; 29 cases issing glass; 20 cases porcelain; 175 bags sulpher; 61 cases and 32 bales cotton shirting; 38 cases cotton drill; 170 cases glass bangles; 10 cases glass inkstands; 12 cases confection; 20 cases glassware; 35 bales cotton yarn; 10 cases insect powder; 155 bales straw board; 50 bales cotton sheeting.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 31.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 7 cases cotton prints, Cox and King Ltd.; 420 cwt. groundnuts, R. Meherally and Sons; 26 bales cow hires; R. Meherally and Sons; 18 bundles fox, cat, wolf and stone martir skin, F. Habibullaoff 3 bundles fox and stone martier skins, F. Ismailoff; 27 bundles movis skins, 33 bundles and 4 cases fox skins, 1 bale stone martin skins, H. A. Ebrahim of; 3 bales goat skins, H. B. Ramji and Co.; 105 cwt. chutney, F. Nawrojee; 17 bales cow hides; 4 bales goat skins, 1 bale sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 12 bales goat skins and 10 bales sheep skins, L. Hassam; 13 bales goat skins, M. Ismail; 7 bales goat skins, 2 bales sheep skins, 10 bales cow hides, L. Hassam; 20 bales cow hides, 4 bales cow calf skins, J. Govind; 11 bundles carpets, H. Habibullah off; 18 bundles carpets, F. Ismailoff 4 bundles carpets H. A. Ebrahimoff; 1 bundle carpets Jeena and Co.; 1 bale carpets Eastern Express Co.; 4000 cwt. linseeds, D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 2 packages cat and fox skins, Cat and Fox Skins; 200 cwt. turmic, V. Bhaskur; 1 bale karsak skins, Cox and King Ltd.; 3 cases Fox skins, Cox and King Ltd; 4 bales nundas, Cox and King Ltd.

BULLION MARKET.

RATHER QUIET.

Bombay, May 31.

Yesterday London Silver Market improved y 3/16d. for Spot and forward. New York Silver market was closed. Shanghai Exchange was steady to-day. The local Silver market opened this morning at 60/9 with buyers. At tahe advance some banks sold moderately and prices ruled easy. As had was being done at Rs. 60/2. The undertone of the market is fairly good with moderate demand for ready. The close was quiet as under:—

Bar Spot Silver	60	4	0
Jaishta Delivery	60	0	0
Ashad Delivery	60	0	0

GOLD.

Bombay, May 31.

The Gold market is quiet but steady.

Bar Gold Spot	21	8	9
Jaishta	21	8	6
Asbadha	21	8	6
Central Bank	21	10	9
Character Bank	21	11	0
National Bank	21	12	0

Rather Quiet.

SILVER.

ed by 3/16d. for Spot and forward. New Silver market opened this morning at Rs. 60-9 with buyers. At the advance somebanks Ashad was being done at Rs. 60/2. The

Jaishta Delivery	60	3	0
Chartered Bank	21	11	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 31.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 3/4.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 485 25/32.
London Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 88.60.
London—Berlin Marks 20.50.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Maney Call 6 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 4 per cent.
6 Month 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SPECULATIVE SUPPORT.

Bombay, May 31.

The Government Securities opened steady this morning with speculative enquiry in 3 1/2 per cent. paper. Value opening at Rs. 77/10 hardened to Rs. 77/13 owing to bulls buying and some short covering. At this level owing to weak reports from Calcutta prices reached to Rs. 77/12 and closed quiet but steady. In view of some restoration of confidence we do not look for any important fluctuations till settlement days.

Bombay, May 31.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.
Tone of Market:—Forward rates 15th June 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/13; 1945-55; Rs. 108/. Quiet but steady.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes al hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, May 31.

To-day May contracts ran out as under:—

Linseed May	11	4	6
Wheat May	7	13	0

The forward market was opened for a short time and prices ruled steady as under:—

Louseed Sept.	11	13	0
Wheat Sept.	8	3	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 31.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 30th instant.

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,494
Linseed	18,467
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	845
Gingellyseeds	173
Poppyseed	321
Groundnuts	4,189
Castorseeds	5,397
Rice	3,714
Myrabollams	2,533
Cottonseed	17,388
Mowraseed	17
Gram	3,378
Joowar	298
Barley	559
Bajree	817
Coal	752 tons.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 31

		Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	320
,,	Fine	,,	312/14
,,	F.G.	,,	307
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	310
,,	F.G	,,	307
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	340/42
Nagpur		,,	340/42
Yeotmal		,,	337
Arvi		,,	335/40
Amraoti		,,	330/32
Khamgaon-Akola		,,	327
Mulkapur	,,	,,	327
Khandesh	,,	,,	327
Muthia	Fine	,,	320/22
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	332/37
Purna	Average	,,	332
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	330
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	332
Burwah Sanavad			332
Broach	Fine M.G.,,347/50 Jly Aug.		+6/7
	F.G.,,		342/44
Westerns Good	MG 327		
Cambodia Fine	F G 380/85		
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. ..		345/48
Compta	F.G.M.G. 348/52		
Dholleras			
Kadi/Viramgam			

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 30.

Holiday Market closed.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 30.

	Closing.
July	16.84+.11
October	17.12+.07
Middling Spot	16.59+.11
New Orleans 9 a.m.—	
July	16.81+.08
October	17.12+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 30

May	8.95+.21
June	8.91+.21
July	8.98+.21
August	9.01+.21
September	9.07+.22
October	9.13+.22
November	9.14+.22
December	9.18+.23
January	9.20+.23
February	9.22+.23
March	9.26+.22
April	9.27+.23
May	9.30+.22
Middling Spot	9.17+.15

SALES.

Liverpool, May 30.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 30.

Scinde, Good	7.35+.15
Scinde, Fully Good	7.55+.15
Scinde, Fine	7.75+.15
Bengal, Good	7.35+.15
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55+.15
Bengal, Fine	7.75+.15
Oomra, Good	7.75+.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.00+.15
Oomra, Fine	8.25+.15
Broach, Good	7.75+.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.05+.15
Broach, Fine	8.35+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 30

May	16.67+.38
June	16.65+.31
July	16.65+.31
August	16.67+.31
September	16.73+.31
October	16.77+.31
November	16.80+.30
December	16.78+.28
January	16.77+.34
February	16.77+.34
March	16.71+.33
April	16.71+.33
May	16.68+.33
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	17.15+.25

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans:—New York closed. New Orleans Advanced 7 to 11 Points. Unfavourable weather. West Texas Drought Serious—Old Bill re-entering.

Local.—Japanese and operators Bought. Weak Liverool. Heavy liquidation. Absorbed by Japanese. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

Liverpool, 9-20 a.m.—Saturday: Eastern belt. Moderate Rates.—Sunday: No precipitation.

Temperatures abnormally high in the Western belt. Hot winds West Texas.

Liverpool, 4-45 p.m.—Liverpool market advanced on continued high temperatures in West Texas and on general buying.

Another Liverpool friend cables.—Drought West Texas considered serious. Crop accounts very mixed. Old bulls re-entering market.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their friends in Dallas, Texas:—

"Coast country probably 10 days earlier than last year; balance doing nicely except for West Texas where rain is badly needed."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 30th instant (4-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Drought continues in Western Texas. Temperatures ranging above normal and are injurious. We report the general tendency of the market to be upward and prefer operating on the Bull side."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state as under in their report issued to-day:—

The advance in prices which has been registered in all markets is the result of existing somewhat unfavourable weather conditions in America. We have an uneasy feeling that following the exceptionally favourable weather conditions of recent years, a totally different state of affair may obtain this year and we therefore remain bullish at heart, but for prices to be carried to their present level at the early stage in the development of the crop, appears to us a trifle premature and we are tempted to recommend our friends to secure profits on their holdings.

AMERICANS.

The New York Cotton market was closed yesterday. The New Orleans futures market opened steady and showed a gradual rise in prices on reports of unfavourable weather. Futures closed 7 to 11 points higher. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 11 points to 16,39c.

The Liverpool market opened 12 to 14 points higher. Reports of hot winds in Texas caused heavy short covering and general buying. Prices ruled firm and closed at a rise of 21 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 9.17d. per lb. Spot sales were 8,0000 bales.

Continuous unfavourable weather with high temperatures was reported in the Western belt. Hot winds are blowing in West Texas resulting into serious droughty conditions. Moderate rainfall is reported in the Eastern belt. As a matter of fact West Texas Cotton crop is suffering seriously from want of rain over a fortnight. Any delay in rains over this region will entirely change crop prospects as we have often pointed out that bad spots greatly exceed good ones. Under such circumstances we believe as long as present unfavourable outlook for the growing American Cotton crop continues, sharp and violent fluctuations are quite probable in the upward direction and think it risky to be short of Cotton at present juncture.

STATISTICAL SITUATION.

During the week ending on the 27th instant, the brought into sight figure stands 1,83,71,000 bales against 1,57,31,000 bales last year at this time. Receipts at U. S. Ports are now over 12-1/2 million bales against 93,35,000 bales last year. Exports are now figured at 1,02,82,000 or 28 lakhs over last year at this time. World's spinners taking now amount to 1,56,72,0000 bales against 1,34,06,000 last year.

Visible supply at American ports is estimated to be 16,67,000 bales or 8 lakhs of bales over last year figure. At interior towns it is short by about 7 lakhs of bales now totalling 6,56,000 bales. Europe Stock is estimated nearly double which now stands at 26,85,000 bales against 13,06,000 bales last year.

The total visible supply now stands at 50,08,000 bales against 34,65,000 bales. During the last week there was a deficit of 1,71,000 bales against 54,000 bales corresponding week last year. Thus it indicates that visible supply is diminishing at a greater speed which adds further strength to the strong statistical situation.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 31.

Following further rise of 7 to 11 points in New Orleans future, the local market opened steady with July/August Broach Contracts being quoted at Rs. 344/. There was scattered liquidation and prices ruled easy. At this level there was increased buying by a well known operator and prices began to harden. Some Japanese firm was reported to have bought. The opening advices from Liverpool were quiet with quotations 2 points lower. The close at the Marwari Bazar session was firm as under:—

Broach J/A.	344	346	343/8	346
Broach A/M.	345	347/8	345	347/8
Oomra July	331	334	331	334
Oomra D/J.	328	331	328	331
Bengal D/J.	295	298	295	298

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 31.

Easier Liverpool advices caused rumours of rains in Fe,t Texas. This induced heavy liquidations which were well absorbed by Japanese firms. The close was quiet but steady. Last known Liverpool in Sewri was 3 points lower.

Broach J/A.	343/8	343/8	341/4	341/4
Broach A/M.	344/4	344/4	342/4	342/4
Oomra July	332	332	330	330
Oomra D/J.	328/8	328/8	326/8	326/8
Bengal D/J.	294	294	292	292

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 31.

Bengal	295	D/J.		
Broach	347	A/M.		
Broach	346	J/A.		
Oomra	330	D/J.		
Oomra	331	July		
Bengal		320	314	307 299
S. P.		316	310	303 295
Rajputana		320	314	307 299
Broach		350	346	340
S. D.		359	354	349
P. A.		362	355	348
K. V.		357	354	349
Dholera		353	350	345
Kahaijun		352	349	344
Surat		391	388	385
Navsari		406	403	400
Oomra No. 3		338	334	328
C. P. No. 1		350	346	340
C. P. No. 2		344	340	334
Khandesh		332	328	322
Mathia		330	326	320
Comptah			368	364 360

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 31.

100 Odhavji Shivji, Bijapur 330
200 Japan T.. and Co. Partur 335
100 Japan T. & Co. Jalna 388
100 Japan T. & Co. Nizamabad 350
300 Japan T. & Co. Bengal 310/315
100 Japan T. & Co. Sanabad 335
100 Japan T. & Co. Bagalkot 325
100 Japan T. & Co. Indore 300
200 Toyomankwa Broach 346
100 Toyomankwa Ujjain 326
100 Volkart Bros. Gondal 330
200 Volkart Bros. Bengal 312
100 H. Surajmal Broach 343
100 Ozaburin and Co. Nagar 330

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 30

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4:4:11 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 30

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bill, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bill, 6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 31

In full-pressed Bales. 2 Days		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,10,894	2,88,458
Central India	522	2,81,673	3,59,875
Barsi and Nagar	413	1,92,468	2,10,852
Hyderabad-Gaorani		67,200	73,041
Berar	78	5,56,389	468588
Central Provinces	57	2,26,304	2,41,386
Total Oomras..	1070	16,34,333	16,42,500
Dholera	649	1,55,522	2,45,551
N.W. Provinces ..	196	56,136	1,28, 08
Rajputana ..	36	49,142	99,501
Sind-Punjab ..		1,13,986	285,517
Broach	905	2,26,800	3,10,948
Coompta & Dharwar	718	93,032	98,299
Westerns-Northerns	388	44705	65,054
Cocoanada ..		403	1931
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	3	18,301	30,007
Persian		3,978	3,827
American.. ..		2,36,459	16,905
Egyptian and African	193	62,756	57,195
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	4,158	27,00,604	29,91.461

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 16th May.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterdry	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,650	3,05,154	4,68,375
Japan & China	6,829	12,41,509	14,93,113
Coast Ports ..	500	17,959	21,660
Up-country by Rail		97,466	93,030
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		43,605	2,898
Total	9,979	17,05,693	20,79,076

LONDON METALS.

London, May 30.

Copper, English Best Selected, £58 3/8.
Copper, Braziers, £70.
Yellow Metal, £64 1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 29 gauge, £14 7/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £291 1/4.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

TATA IRONS DECLINE.

Bombay, May 31.

To-day being the last transfer day for June contracts large lines of open business were being done on the Stock Exchange. To-day there was heavy unloading in Tata Iron shares which caused a sharp drop in the values Ordinary to Rs. 58/ and Defferds to Rs. 190/. This weakness also reflected in mill shares and some weak long interest was urgently liquidated with some loss in values.

The undertone of the market is rather weak however the market is likely to ruled steady for some time in view of sold out state of the market. At the same time better prices now ruling for raw cotton will have a steadier feeling especially in mill shares. Under such a state we believe, it is safer to liquidate holdings on strong markets. In the miscellaneous section there is nothing at present to cause any marked improvement and would recommend to keep conservative sales in Iron shares wherein some support appear to have been withdrawn.

There was good enquiry for the Imperial Bank shares at 1479.8 and contributed 375/. Tata Hydros were steady 1080/. Tata second pref. shares declined to 86-8 but rallied to 88/.

Following are to day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial ..	500	40	1495	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	373	12
Union .. :	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	27	
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	206	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	172	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	600	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	2
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	48	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867	
Amritsar Pattis	100	19 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	88	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
pper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	13
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	140	
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	40	1082	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	562	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	667	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	193	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-3	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	131	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	88	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	191	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	57	12
Thacker ..	50	.	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	12 50	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14

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New India ..	25	..	33	10
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	2150	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	425	
Apollo	50	..	7	12
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	21	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	940	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	315	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	442	8
Central India O.	100	16	538	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	479	
Ceylon	100	..	37	8
Colaba Land ..		..	157	12
Mill	100	65	157	8
Crescent ..	100	4	231	4
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	280	
David	500	..	275	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1- 3	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	202	8
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	146	4
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	26	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	150	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	960	
Finlay	1,000	..	157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	138	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	246	4
ndian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
ndore-Malwa United	100	10	391	4
Jamashed O.	250	..	79	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	6
Kohinoor		500	1250	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	142	8
Madras United ..	250	15	615	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	97	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	165	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	341	4
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	627	8
Poenix	100	10	427	8
Premier..	100	..	13	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8675	
Simplex	100	..	193	12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	53	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500		533	12
Swan	00	..	166	4
Tata Mill O.	5	..	102	8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			425	
Bombay Cotton			350	
Bombay Dyeing		945	945 940	940
Century ..		445	445 442 8	442 8
Central Indn.	538 12	538 12	537 8	537 8
Colaba Land				157 8
Crescent	231 4	231 4	231 4	231 4
Edward Sassoon		8		146 4
Fazulbhoy	963 12	963 12	960	960
Finlays				157 8
Globe				46 4
Gokak				138 12
Indian Bleaching..				246 4
Indore Malwa	392 8	392 8	391 4	391 4
Kohinoor				1220
Madhowjee				142 8
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				100
Mysore				130
New Great				341 4
Pearl ..	626 4	626 4	621 4	621 4
Pabany				305
Phoenix				427 8
Simplex				193 12
Swadeshi				532 8
Swan Mills				165
Tata Mills				202 8
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				77 10 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				107 13

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 2.

First General Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Revelin Street, Fort, 6-30 p.m. Mr. Sorab F. Bharoocha to deliver inaugural address.
Harwood League: South Staffords vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 3.

King's Birthday: Banks closed.
Harwood League: Cheshires vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 4.

The S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: 1st Division: Royal Artillery vs. South Staffords, Cooperage, 3-45 p.m. 2nd Division, Bombay Gymkhana 'B' vs. B. B. R. A. 'B' Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SHRI PABANPUR JAIN MANDAL.

A reception gathering will be held to-day in Shree Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall, Pydownie at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in honour of Mr. Hiralal H. Dalal, B.A., LL.B., on his brilliant success as the first Palanpuri Jain Bar-at-Law, on which occasion Mr. Makenji J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S.S. "Mackellar" arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, evening of 29th.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

There will be an extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Union at Rawjee Sojpal Maidan, opposite New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, Fere Bunder, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.).

All members and all well wishers are requested to be present at "Cotton Green" Station (G. I. P. Railway Harbour Branch) at 6-30 p.m. from where a procession will be started as far as the Meeting's place.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

Shri Lalitkaladarsh Sangit Natak Mandali will play their well-known play "Satteche Gulam" in aid of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. sharp (S. T.) Mr. G. B. Trivedi has kindly consented to preside. The public are requested to help the institution by purchasing tickets.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Wednesday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

THE BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(Allied to the Royal Institute of British Architects.)

The first General Meeting of the Association for the Session 1927-28 will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (entrance from Ravelin Street near Taraporevala Booksellers) when the President Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha, F.R.I.B.A., will deliver his Inaugural Address. Members of the Public are cordially invited to attend.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th May, 1927, to 6 a.m. of 31st May, 1927: Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 5; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, neath nil, Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 69; Total Mortality this day last year was 99.

WORKERS NOT TO STRIKE.

A mass meeting of the Mahomedan Kisbi Karigars of Bombay was held on Monday night at Kabrastan. Mr. Jhabwalla presided. After suitable speeches were delivered both by the President and workers it was unanimously decided that in view of the acceptance of the terms of the workers by the employers the strike that was to have been declared from Tuesday should not now be declared. The meeting terminated at a very late hour in the night.

HARIKIRTAN AT GAMDEVI.

In commemoration of the 12th Anniversary of Shri Pandurangashram Swamy of Chitrapur Mutt, there will be a Harikirtan in the Gamdevi Temple, to-day (Wednesday) and to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.) by Shri Haridas Bhave, when all Saraswats of Kanara, residing in Bombay and Suburbs are earnestly requested to be present at the Gamdevi Temple in time.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Friday, the 3rd June, 1927, will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty The King Emperor's Birthday. All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier, Thackersey House and the Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph Branches of the Combined Office, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra S.S. "Querimba" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

G.I.P. BEAT Y.M.C.A.

In a first division fixture yesterday between the G.I.P. and the Y.M.C.A. the former won by two goals to one. The Young Men did not play up to expectation their forwards being too slow in front of goal, and several opportunities went abegging. The railwaymen scored first and after the internal the Young Men equalised. There was a keen struggle for the deciding goal and five minutes before the end the railwaymen took the lead which they retained to the end.

G.I.P.	2 goals.
Y.M.C.A.	1 goal.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Bombay Gym. vs. Royal Artillery.

NAGDEVI MURDER CASE.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Enquiry into the circumstances attendant upon the murder of Majidalli Janaalli, a fruit seller, who is alleged to be murdered on the 27th April at Nagdevi Street was further resumed in the Bombay corner's Court on Tuesday morning when some more fresh evidence was recorded. A taxi driver, in his evidence, said that he was waiting for a passenger at Churni Road stand on the day of the accident. He stretched himself in his taxi and soon fell asleep. After some time he found that his taxi was surrounded by a number of people. Four of the crowd occupied the car and asked him to drive it to the J. J. Hospital. The witness was then asked to stop the car near Fire Brigade station. The gang then moved from place to place and stopped at Nagdevi street. The witness waited for ten minutes after which the men came again, one of them being injured on his arm. They then asked the witness to drive them to Belasis Road and thento Kurla. Here they discharged the witness. The witness recognised them as the very persons who had occupied his car. After one or two witnesses were examined the jury returned a verdict of murder and Mannakhan and three other suspects were held responsible for the crime.

ORDER OF MAINTENANCE

WIFE'S PLEA FOR ENFORCEMENT.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Third Presidency Magistrate, ordered the issue of a notice against Percy Palmerino of the Firestone Tyres residing at 96, Wylie Street, Byculla calling upon him to show cause why the order of maintenance passed by the High Court in favour of his wife Mrs. Aileen M. Palmerino of 12, Napier Road, Poona should not be enforced.

Mr. F. B. Wachha who appeared for Mrs. Palmerino stated that she was married in February 1921 and lived with him till January 1924 when the respondent ran down to Bombay leaving his wife in Poona. He did not allow her to stay with him thence forward.. Further, he had not paid her Rs. 200 which he promised to pay every month as maintenance according to an order of the Poona Court.

When the matter was referred to the High Court, the amount of allowance was reduced to Rs.100 per month. That order the respondent had till then not acted according to the order, and was now trying to get a divorce in order to harass the complainant. she therefore prayed for process for the enforcement of the High Court's order.

The Magistrate passed orders as above

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

S. Baretto, a Waiter in a Hotel was found floating in the sea off Apollo Bunder at about noon yesterday. A boatman passing by his side picked him up and brought him to the land. It was afterwards found that he had a wound on his throat. He was at once removed to the G.T. Hospital where he was carefully examined. The wound appeared to be a self-inflicted one. It is alleged that he wanted to commit suicide. The police are making enquiries in the matter.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS STALL HOLDERS

A mass meeting of Stallholders of the Bombay Municipal Markets was held on Monday night under pes-presidency of Mr. Jhabwala when after long discussions and spirited speeches against the action of the Municipality it was resolved not to pay the proposed compulsory deposits to the Municipality and, if required, to declare a general strike.

GOVT. CIRCULAR IN COURT.

MR. WALKER QUESTIONS RELEVANCY

MAGISTRATE OVERRULES OBJECTION

Further hearing in the Harvey-Nariman case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday noon.

Mr. Nariman wanted certain documents relating to Sewre "makeswift" work to be produced in Court. Mr. Harvey promised to get them during the day.

Mr. Nariman then asked Mr. Walker, the Solicitor for the Crown, to produce the two circulars issued by the local Government instructing against ordering materials in excess and giving contracts without tenders

Mr. Walker said that the circulars issued were not relevant in the case and did not concern the subject matter of the proceedings at all. He, however, passed on a file of circulars issued by the Government to the Magistrate.

Mr. Velinker also thought that the circulars were not relevant.

Mr. Nariman pointed out that it was for the Court, and not for ther the Solicitor for the Crown or the prosecution counsel, to decide whether the circulars were relevant or, otherwise.

The solicitor for the Crown again asserted that the circulars had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Nariman took a strong objection to Mr. Walker's making any statement regarding the relevancy of the circulars.

Again Mr. Velinkar took his turn and said that the documents were irrelevant in so far as Mr. Nariman's "defamatory statement" in the Legislative Council referred to 1922, while the circulars were issued in 1923.

The Magistrate however, considered them relevant and allowed them as exhibits.

Mr. Nariman wanted to read the exhibits when Mr. Velinkar objected to their being read aloud on the ground that the press would publish it. He waned to see that either the press withdrew from the Court or did not publish the contents of the circulars.

Mr. Nariman pointed out that there was nothing in the circulars which they need hide, from the public. He recalled the earlier evidence of Mr. Harvey when he had admitted his department was ordering stores in advances, and he gave the instance of the Dharavi Stores which were ordered considerably in advance of the commencement of the work, on seeing that the Government had issued a general circulars drawing the attention of the officers towards the Government's policy of not ordering stores in advance or without tenders.

Mr. Nariman, however, did not insist on the circulars being read aloud and put them in as exihibits.

"MAKE SWIFT" DOCUMENT PRODUCED.

At this stage Mr. Harvey said that he had got the document regarding "Make Swift" arrangement at Sewree required by Mr. Nariman.

Questioned whether he considered that work as urgent work, Mr. Harvey replied in the affirmative, and said that the work was done by Ferro-Concrete Co. in July 1924.

Mr. Nariman: Was that included in the Schedule?

Mr. Harvey: I had nothing to do with it. The matter was within the hands of the Executive Engineer.

Mr. Nariman: So he did it without referring the matter to you?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was it reported to you?

Mr. Harvey: Well, he submitted the agreement entered into by him every month.

Mr. Nariman: Was any "Make Swift" work done by Gannon Dunkerley in Sewree in 1924?

Mr. Velinkar objected.

The objection was overruled and Mr. Harvey promised to find out whether any work was done by that firm from the documents. He also promised to find out Gaya's receipt for the centerings supplied.

Continuing, Mr. Harvey said that several contractors did the sanitary fittings for Worli chawls. Some of it was done by Gaya and some was done by the Bombay Concrete Construction Co.

Mr. Nariman: The rates were fixed in the agreements for both contractors?

Mr. Harvey: In the first agreement for the chawls the rates were tendered from both, and they were accepted. At that time Sanitary fittings were attached to the chawls. The rates for Sanitary fittings of the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. were about Rs. 2,000 more per chawl than Gaya's.

Referring to the documents Mr. Harvey said that the difference per chawl was Rs. 700. The whole contract was transferred to a sub-contractor by the Bombay Concrete Construction Co., at what rates witness did not know. In reply to Mr. Nariman's question whether it was against the rules and conditions of the agreement, Mr. Harvey said that almost all the contractors did so, and if that rule was insisted on not work could ever be done in Bombay.

Witness said that he knew a firm of Sub-Contractors named Gagrat and Marker and he agreed that although the firm were approved contractors and were doing work cheaply they were not entrusted with any work. He did not recollect whether the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. submitted double claim with regard to staircases constructed to chawls. He also did not know whether his Executive Engineer reported on the matter.

Mr. Nariman: The Executive Engineer objected to this double claim put in for the staircase beams and the other for steps saying that the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. were entitled to only one claim and you overruled the objection and paid the claim?

Mr. Harvey: No.

MR. NARIMAN'S "ACCUSATION."

Mr. Harvey wanted that "Accusation" of Mr. Nariman to be recorded.

Continuing, Mr. Harvey said that all designs were specified in all contracts, and payment was fixed on those designs. He did not recollect whether the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. were allowed to change the design and put in a cheaper design. He did not know whether the Assistant Engineer reported against that change.

Asked whether Mr. Gaya made a petition against the rates of other contractors Mr. Harvey said: "Yes. He made a petition when I was away at a very unfair time."

Mr. Nariman: It was unfair of you to go away when the complaint was made.

Mr. Velinkar objected to this remark.

Mr. Nariman: Well, but Gaya did not choose time for his complaint.

The Court: Both the remarks are unfair.

Mr. Harvey said that he did not mean that Gaya chose time for his application.

The ayplication of Gaya was produced.

The Magistrate said that the petition could not go in as exhibit because there was nothing to prove that the allegations in it were true or not.

Mr. Nariman said that the allegations were made and therefore it should be taken into consideration.

Ultimately the petition was not put in as exhibit.

Mr. Nariman: Was there any investigation about your conduct regarding the distribution of contracts?

The question was objected to and the Court upheld the objection.

Mr. Nariman: Did Gaya, file a suit in the High Court?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Harvey: Yes, he did.

Continuing Mr. Harvey said that the payment for windows was to be made to the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. According to the width and not the length of the window.

Mr. Nariman: Was the inquiry into the chawls started because a building by Mr. Gammon had collapsed?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: For Naigaum plots Gammon's tender was the lowest?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

WHY UDAY SING WAS TURNED OUT.

Continuing Mr. Harvey said that the work of Uday Singh was very unsatisfactory, and, therefore, he was turned out. About 25 or a little more chawls out of 32 were constructed by Gammon. Witness did not know whether Hassan complained that he was driven out to make Gammon get more work.

Mr. Nariman: Uday Sing also complained?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know. We turned him out.

Mr. Nariman: Is it not true that he was personally insulted and assaulted?

As Mr. Harvey laughed at this, Mr. Nariman told him it was not a matter for laughing, but a tragedy. Mr. Nariman wanted Uday Sing's complaint to be produced.

The Magistrate did not allow it.

Mr. Harvey, replying to Mr. Nariman, said that Gammon quoted Rs. 80,000 per chawl. The original design for Worli and Sewri was the same as for Delisle Road and for that Rs. 86,000 were sufficient. There was little difference between the tender of Gammon and others while the rates for the sand were the same. The rates for cement were cheaper for Worli than for Delisle Road.

Continuing, witness admitted that there was some alteration in the original design. The rates of Gammon were low because the contract did not include Sanitary fittings. The cost of Sanitary fittings was Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9.000 per chawl. Gammon had quoted Rs. 1,24,000 per chawl for Worli but for other chawls his rates were lower. Witness said that it was impossible for him to find out what aggregate amount Gammon got per chawl.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS APTER LTNCH

On the Court reassembling after lunch, witness said that it was impossible for him to quote the bills paid to Gammon per chawl. He could quote figure for the Naigum chawls when he said was Rs. 99,742 per chawl without Sanitary fittings. For all the chawls Rs. 27,59,764 were paid to Gammon.

Continuing, he said that some months after it arrived some tons of the cement was considered unfit for use for chawls construction. Some of it could be used as lime.

Mr. Nariman: So there were two kinds one absolutely useless and the other good for some purpose?

Mr. Harvey: Only a very small quantity was useless.

Mr. Harvey said that the cement that was as good as lime was disposed off at obtainable rates which was Rs. 60 per 100 cubic feet. That cement was used by Gammon in place of lime on the ground floor for chawl construction. Witness said he had not received any complaints about that. Witness could not recollect whether Marsland and Price had complained to him for accepting the offer of the Ferro Concrete Co. which was higher than theirs.

Asked how any question on that subject was relevant, Mr. Nariman said that the offer of Gagrat Marker was accepted in preference to that of Marsland Price although the former had quoted a much higher rate. Gagrat Marker were working so sub-contractors of Major Parcelle and hence they were Mr. Harvey's favourites.

Mr. Nariman was then allowed to proceed on the point.

Questioned witness admitted that one Vali Mahomed had complained against his not having accepted the lowest tenders and had filed a suit in the Court but he died before the case came up for hearing.

Mr. Velinker: He was probably shocked at seeing the figure of the solicitor's bills!

Mr. Nariman: He had engaged a Counsel. The shock comes after the Counsel is engaged.

RELIED ON JUSTICE.

Witness, continuing said he knew Mr. Udai Sing who had never complained to him but had on the contrary always relied on his justice. He had put in a claim for a furniture contract but he refused to accept a sum that was quoted by the department. Witness denied having rushed at Udai Sing and abused him. But he admitted that there was some minor affair. He said that he had got out of his temper over Udai Singh's defying his orders to use a certain kind of water in the contracted work and that he had said something which was trivial. Witness did not know whether the contractor wanted to proceed further in the matter but that the Exeeutive Engineer intervened and the matter was dropped.

Continuing witness said that some months after that incident the contract of Udai Sing was terminated and the incident had nothing whatever to do with the termination of the contracts. The Audit department had raised several objections against his (witness) paying compensatory and other bills. Witness did not know whether Kapur the Delhi brick merchant's bills were objected to by the Audit Department. "They (Audit Department) objected to many things on principle."

Mr. Nariman: I am glad they do.

Mr. Harvey said he did not know whether the Legal Department also objected to the payment to Kapoor. Witness was responsible for the payment of the bills. Continuing, he said that Sykes' services were terminated in October, 1923, at which time the material department was not abolished.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know the circumstances of the termination of Sykes' services?

Mr. Harvey: I believe he resigned.

When Mr. Nariman asked a question about the supply of cement, Mr. Velinkar objected.

"CEMENT OF INFERIOR QUALITY."

Mr. Nariman explained that certain contractors supplied cement at the rate of Rs. 90 per ton while the market rate for the same quality staff was Rs. 39 per ton. Several hundreds of tons of cement was purchased at Rs. 90 per ton and the cement that was thus bought was expected to be good quality but it proved to be very inferior. This was detected and it resulted in Mr. Sykes' resignation either voluntary or otherwise.

Mr. Harvey said that there was one complaint about bad cement before Mr. Sykes resigned. After Mr. Sykes resigned, he used to practise as Architect and Engineer and put up with witness some times when he came to Bombay. Witness could not say whether there were any claims in consideration when Mr. Sykes was in Bombay. Referring to wire gauge, witness agreed that it was brought at a rate higher than Rs. 200 and was sold to the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. at a lower rate.

Thereby the Department sustained a loss of Rs. 150 per chawl.

Mr. Nariman: Was the Bombay Petrol and General Supplying Co. among your petty contractors?

Mr. Harvey: They supplied stones.

Mr. Nariman: Would you be surprised to know that they were given a contract of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 every year?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know.

Mr. Nariman: You never knew the firm?

Mr. Harvey: I knew them as suppliers of stones to the Department after this case.

Mr. Nariman: You were in a position to end any contract?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

After some further cross-examination on the point was gone through, further hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

AT THE CALL OF MAHATMA

MR. SASTRI ON HIS OWN TRANSFORMATION

GOING IN THE FULLEST OF HOPES

SIMLA, May 30.

"I know very little of my office but I go to South Africa in the fullest of hopes, because I know that from the Union Government I can expect every co-operation and assistance". In this strain the Rt. Hon. Sastri acknowledged the address presented by the Madras Club, Simla, in a beautiful silver casket.

The gathering included Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, Mr. Bhore, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda and Mr. Egerton I. C. S.

Mr. Sastri acknowledging the tribute said that for some days past he was in the most interesting stake of transition which required and evoked commisseration more than anything else. He was now undergoing transformation from non-official to official life (laughter) and he had come to Simla (loud laughter) in the hope that, while he lay awake at night thinking of his destiny, he would find himself growing wings like the gods, and also acquiring that sublime indifference to the state of humanity which he understood was also a part of the equipment of the divine stage. They all knew that his appointment was the result of a suggestion made by an eminent individual whose powers, admitted as they were to be great, had been shown on this occasion to be far greater than they were usually imagined to be (hear hear). Though Mahatma Gandhi had suggested his name very few indeed, in the official or non-Official world expected that it would reach fruition. He was one of those at all events stoutly opposed to the idea, but the suggestion had been taken up on all sides from South Africa and from India, and so many voices had been raised in support that none was able to withstand the momentum. There was much he should have said about the office of the Agent if he were talking earlier in the year. Indeed, he had discussed this matter in a Magazine article which he had the temerity to write little knowing how he was going to fall a victim himself to this state of things (laughter).

SIR M. HABIBULLAH'S PART.

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri referred to Sir Mahomed Habibullahs part. He said "but I ought not omit to mention that Mahatma Gandhi alone was responsible for this act of great kindness. There is an individual seated to my left who deserves from me to be mentioned in this connection. I had known him some time before I was associated with him in Capetown, where I saw his powers of negotiations in extremely difficult and even hostile" circumstances. I ought to have given him a wide berth in my reference to my appointment. When he came to Madras. A few weeks ago, I went to him repeatedly and renewed the old friendship and certain brotherhood which between us has recently been discovered. Well I have been betrayed and that is all I can say (loud laughter).

CHEERY OPTIMISM.

Mr. Sastri said he knew very little of his office. Indeed, it was most extraordinary that he should be asked at this age of his life to take up office, the exact limitation and functions of which were not well defined. But that was the very reason why he was perhaps asked to go (laughter) believing, that if confusion attended the efforts of any one in a state of indefiniteness, he could best bear the consequences. But he was going to South Africa in the fullest of hopes. The address they had presented was significant of the spirit in which the country was sending him out. He, therefore, could well ask for indulgent criticism and sympathetic attention of them all. He might also very well ask for indulgence of the official of the Government for any shortcomings. "I hope therefore, that the Officials will give me some amount of latitude in a place where an Agreement of somewhat unprecedented character is to be carried into effect. The most promising circumstances is that the Ministers of the Union Government do not yield to us at all one jot in their desire to carry out in entirely the articles and provisions of the Agreement. I know as a matter of fact that from them I can expect every co-operation and assistance in the difficult task which awaits the Government there, and the Government here. With that consciousness, I proceed to my task in hopefulness, and with the assistance and kindness of the Government and watchful attention of the public who have reposed confidence in me, which I hope partially at least deserve of my taking up an office in the circumstances which may well be described propitious."—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1. 1927.

IMPLEMENTING THE INDIAN AGREEMENT.

In acknowledging the address presented to him by the Madras Club, Simla, the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri said that he was going to South Africa to hold an office of the duties of which he knew very little. The exact limitations and functions of that office were, he remarked, not well defined, but he was going as "India's Agent-General to South Africa because he knew he could expect "every co operation and assistance" from the Union Government and he could also confidently ask for the indulgence of the Government of India towards a person who did not know as yet "what it was to be fettered by Civil Service Regulations or by restrictions in the form of Government Servants' Conduct Rules." Mr. Sastri's duties will, it is expected, be more of the nature of a peacemaker between the White element and the Indian community which fears that the manner of implementing the Indian Agreement as reflected in the Indian Relief Bill now before the Union Parliament means strangulation for the Indian community, particularly for those Indians whose lot it is to reside in the Transvaal.

There is no doubt that much depends upon how the present measure purporting to implement the Agreement is amended in the direction of satisfying the Indian objections immediately raised against it. Mr. Sastri, who will be expected by the Transvaal Indians to press upon the Union Government the need for revising the Bill in the light of the criticisms they have made, will have a hard task in allaying their apprehensions if Dr. Malan is found unwilling to recast sections 4 and 5 in such a manner as will remove the fear of the Indian community that these sections land it even in worse position than before. It cannot be denied that the general effect of the Indian Relief Bill will be practically to vest all power in the hands of the Immigration Officer in working out the Agreement. This devolution of power into the hands of a particular officer instead of its being retained by the Minister of the Interior himself is looked upon with grave suspicion by the Indian community in South Africa. It has been very unfavourably impressed with the Indian Relief Bill because the Bill is intended to give immediate effect to the repatriation clauses in the Agreement but is silent in regard to the raising of the status of Indians in the country by providing them with better sanitary, housing, and educational facilities. As regards the clauses which have provoked the most adverse criticism, the provision regarding entrance into the Union is considered very ominous as it is held to refer to children born outside the Union after the commencement of the Principal Act. Under the amended section in the Bill "a person born outside the Union" must enter it or must be "brought into the Union within three years after his birth." As the memorandum submitted to the Minister of the Interior by the South African Indian Congress points out, this provision is absurd because considering that the Principal Act was passed 14 years ago, it would be a physical impossibility for children born after its commencement to take advantage of it. The Congress wonders why it has been at all introduced, unless its object is to exclude a good many persons otherwise eligible from entering the Union when the new Bill is passed.

Another section which has caused very grave apprehension is section 5 to which has been added the ominous clause that "if a person is in possession of a registration certificate or a certificate of domicile or any other document authorising him to enter, reside or remain in the Union or in any province" it shall be competent for a Board to which he may appeal to cancel such certificate or such document if it is proved that it was obtained by "fraudulent representations." The amended section goes further and provides that "if the person does not appeal to a Board, the Principal Immigration Officer concerned shall cancel such certificate or other document." This is the clause which the Transvaal Indians consider to be their death knell. They fear that under it more than half of them shall be forced to repatriate as owing to the ignorance of the Indian labourers brought into the Transvaal years ago, they were provided with false certificates and these can now be immediately cancelled by the Immigration Officer. This aspect of the "Relief" Bill is in violent contrast with the attitude of giving real relief to these unfortunate persons evidenced in the Acts of 1908 and 1914 which granted them free and full amnesty. The Supreme Court also held that once the registration certificate was issued, the right of the recipient could not be challenged. The Commission appointed by the Union Government in 1915 to inquire into this matter agreed with the view held by the highest judicial tribunal in the Union and repeated to the Transvaal Indians the assurances given them under the previous Acts. Now at a sudden stroke under the guise of giving "relief" a pernicious clause is introduced in the new Bill which can only be construed as a device on the part of Dr. Malan to buy off the opposition in the Union Parliament of the representatives of die-hard White settlers. If this Bill is to give real "relief" to Indians it must on the contrary provide specifically a general amnesty in regards to certificates wrongly granted. When Indian labourers are held up to obloquy for obtaining certificates on "fraudulent representations" it is forgotten that the State Department which issued them is far more guilty than the Indians because with its facilities for identification it should be in a far better position to detect and check fraud of this type. Instead of penalising the Indians for the negligence of the Union's officials, Dr. Malan will do well to implement the decision wisely arrived at by the Supreme Court in this matter and provide for a general amnesty for past illicit issues of such certificates. There are many other minor points in the Indian Relief Bill which require to be dealt with satisfactorily, as, for example, the harsh condition that it is an offence for an Asiatic person to enter another Province within the Union unless he can pay a deposit of £10. Unless the responsible element amongst the White Settlers in South Africa makes a conscious effort to demonstrate to the Indian community there that it is prepared to help those members of it who do not choose to repatriate themselves to raise their economic, educational and political status, implementing the Indian Agreement by measures like the one Dr. Malan has brought forward will prove a difficult task. The presence and experienced advice of Mr. Sastri should be welcomed by this responsible element in making that task easier.

A REACTIONARY RESOLUTION.

The resolution of the Government of Bombay on the Report of the Land Revenue Committeee is in keeping with the bureaucratic traditions of that Government. The recommendations of the Committeee were modest and inadequate in the extreme, but the best of these the Government have turned down. The most important recommendation was regarding the appointment of a Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council and it was rightly considered by the Committee—including its President, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, an ex-Revenue Member of the Government—as the pivot of Land Revenue Reform. The non-official members of the Committee, the resolution admits, "strongly recommend" that such an advisory Committee should be set up to examine all revision settlement proposals and that, if the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on any such proposals are not accepted by Government, the proposals shall not be put into force unless and until the sanction of the Legislative Council is obtained. This recommendation would mean a wholesome check on executive greed and irresponsibility and would be only an application of the fundamental principle of taxation, that no people should be taxed without their consent. Indeed the recommendation was foreshadowed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee who advised that "the process of revising the land revenue assessments ought to be brought under closer regulation by statute as soon as possible." Yet the official element in the present Committee stoutly opposed the appointment of an advisory Committee on the grounds that non-official Councillors would not possess intimate knowledge of the technique of settlement and that they would find it difficult to resist the influence of their agricultural electorate, naturally opposed to the enhancement of land revenue. The objections are an affront to the understanding and sense of responsibility of accredited leaders and legislators. There is more truth in the non-official contention that, more often than not, the officials regard assessment too much from the financial point of view and are liable to ignore the real and lasting interests of the masses. The Government now reject the recommendation of the Committee and, what is more, they fully approve of the official objections. Government are evidently loath to loosen their grip over the biggest source of revenue. While talking *ad nauseam* on the new era of responsible government, they would fain be irresponsible in muleting the ryot.

OPEN LETTER.

TO THE (RIGHT) HONOURABLE SIR BASIL BLACKETT, K.C.B., FINANCE MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Your Worship,

It would be incorrect, if not impertinent as well, for a poor Indian to address the high and mighty Finance Member of the British Government of India as "Dear Sir Basil Blackett." I have, accordingly, recollected the usual custom in your country of addressing the worshipful knights and gentlemen that, until very recently, used to do the real governing of Britain free of charge. If only my thus addressing you reminds you of the traditions of "noblesse oblige" that used to distinguish the British governing class, notwithstanding its notable exceptions of greedy sycophants and self-seeking place-hunters, the purpose of this communication would have been amply served. You are a clever man, Sir Basil; and even your worst critic dare not deny that. You are, I have heard it said by very reliable people, an honest man;—an honourable man. I have no doubt, according to your lights, you are all that, and a good deal more, besides. But Sir Basil, have you ever considered what the Indian thinks of you; how he looks upon your manoeuvring? There is a custom in this country of castrating oxen which are to be used for the plough or the haulage. Do you think the poor brutes would consent to the operation, if they were consulted about it? We may say it is for their own benefit, as you no doubt feel and believe all that you have come to achieve in this country is for the benefit of its people; but does that make any difference to the parties really concerned?

I do not wish to be unjust even to you, Sir Basil. I can think of no Finance Member in the last three quarters of a century, who could beat you in cleverness, though in that period we have had a Wilson as well as a Laing, a Massey as well as a Strachey and a Temple. Circumstances have helped you, perhaps, in a way that your predecessors had no hope to expect. You came at a crisis in our history, as also in the world's history. The whole world was out of joint, when you assumed charge of the finances of this country; and, naturally, any one that honestly tried to set the bone is bound to be admired by the onlookers, even if the patient succumbs during the operation. You have, I readily admit, tried to set the country's financial position on a sound foundation, at least as you considered the matter. The Indian Retrenchment Committee though appointed long before you came here, reported during your tenure; and it was left to you to give effect to the recommendations of a body of businessmen, who did not worry themselves about the root cause of the evil, but simply suggested "ad hoc" changes that were more easy to give effect to than a wholesale recasting of the very basis of our financial existence would have been. Does your sleep get never disturbed by the ghost of those neglected recommendations? Have you forgotten already that the Incheape Committee considered the standard military expenditure of 50 crores to be in excess of India's ability or requirements, whereas five years after your budget still continues to earmark over 55 crores for that purpose? And, lest you overlook the point, the value of the rupee has increased in the meanwhile, so that 55 crores to-day are equal to about 63 crores in 1922-23. Forgive the irony of this reminder to the author of this change. It is only a sample of your cleverness, before which our Indian leaders are mere wax under the flame of a candle. I know, you yourself are not in favour of such a heavy military budget; but how are we to reconcile your official position with unofficial, often unspoken, thoughts? Again, you found the burden of taxation in India a problem in occultism—I can find no other and better description for the mystery. You sought to solve it by means of an Economic Committee to inquire into the wealth of the country. Was it merely a matter of personal equation that you eventually committed yourself to putting the cart before the horse by setting up a Taxation Committee in place of the Economic Enquiry Committee? Was it merely your trick,—did you learn it from Mr. Lloyd George, may I ask?—of promising nomination to an Indian gentleman, and subsequently backing out of the promise when you found that person not quite as unsophisticated as others you could lay your hands on, that was eventually responsible for the fiasco of the Taxation Committee, and the abortion of the Economic Enquiry Committee? What good have they, or you through them, done to India? When are you bringing the findings of those bodies before the Legislature? When and how is the Government to take action on their recommendations? Or, perhaps, are these the means of securing you still further extension of your very valuable services to this benighted land?

But the catalogue of your achievements in India does not exhaust itself here. Your greatest and also, I venture to add, proudest triumph lies in the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. I cannot help marvelling at the skill which packed the jury, and the special pleader which secured the verdict. And still more, I cannot but congratulate you on your wonderful manoeuvring in the Assembly to neutralise the outpourings of your opponents, even though I abhor the precedent you have set in securing the majority that eventually followed you in the lobby on the so-called Ratio Bill. You have completed the prostitution of our Indian Legislative Assembly in your search for a docile majority, though I cannot count it a demerit in you personally that you sought to work with the tools circumstances had given you in accomplishing the object you had set your heart upon. It was wonderful how you managed to side-track your principal opponents,—the Indian Merchants' Chamber of this City and their representative on your packed Commission. The country cried for a loaf of bread,—the real gold standard of the type we have always admired in England. You gave them a stone,—the wonderful stone of the Gold Bullion Standard. But so wondderfully did you play your animated nominees on the Commission that our Sir Purshottamdas never perceived he was being thoroughly, systematically, scientifically humbugged into agreeing to just precisely what you had wanted all along—a *manipulated* currency system for India. You are too great, I admit, to worry about mere names. What is in a name, asks Juliet, and Sir Basil is too gallant to refuse to toe the line to a "Gold Bullion Standard," with the concurrence of our Sir Purshottamdas so long as he could secure an artificially overvalued rupee.

(Continued on page 11.)

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT.

(BY R. R. BAKHALE.)

1.

To-day marks an important stage in the development of the Trade Union Movement in India. This day the Indian Trade Unions Act, passed by the Central Legislature and given assent to by His Excellency the Governor-General last year, comes into operation; and thereby the position of trade unions comes to be, for the first time, determined and recognised, though partially, in the eyes of the law. The trade unions in India are a growth of the last decade; but their position, particularly as regards the strikes, has so far remained undefined and even doubtful. No trade union or trade unionist knew where it or he stood in relation to the existing law and the famous Wadia case of 1918 in Madras was a glaring instance in point. But from to-day this position undergoes a change and the trade unions and trade unionists have been invested with some status and their exact position in the eyes of the law definitely recognised. At such a juncture how one wishes that it were possible for him to exclaim with enthusiasm: "To-day is a red letter day in the history of the Trade Union Movement in this country; the Act is a land mark in the history of the Movement and that it is a charter of the workers' liberty." But, unfortunately, as will be pointed out a little later in this series, the Act suffers from a number of shortcomings which are bound to mar to a certain extent the utility of the measure; and, therefore, the trade union or trade unionist, although it or he recognise that the Act makes a departure from the past and makes an important advance in the development of the Trade Union Movement, is not likely to enthuse over it.

GENESIS.

On March 1, 1921, Mr. N. M. Joshi moved in the Legislative Assembly a resolution requesting the Government of India to enact, "at an early date," legislation "for the registration of trade unions and for the protection of trade unionists and trade union officials from civil and criminal liability from 'bona fide" trade union activities." The resolution was hotly discussed and while everybody admitted that trade unions were inevitable and that it was their duty to help their development on healthy lines, both the Government of India and the employers' representatives opposed the resolution. It was left to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to remind the Government of the formidable agitation then going on in the country and of the disastrous effect the Government's opposition to their measure would have on the public mind. The Hon. Sir Thomas Holland, the Government spokesman, admitted this plea of expediency and began to "explore every means possible to arrive at some agreement" with Mr. Joshi. He suggested the substitution of the words "as soon as practicable" for the words "at an early date" and the "docking" the tail end of the resolution. This was agreed to and the amended resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to "take steps to introduce as soon as practicable legislation "for the registration of trade unions and for the protection of trade unions," was passed without a decision.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Lloyd's Latest.

Lord Lloyd has sent to Sarawat Pasha a Note regarding the reorganisation of the Egyptian army. The British High Commissioner is said to have adopted, according to a Reuter's message from Cairo, a "firm, but most friendly" tone in his Note and the remarkable thing is that he has set Sarawat Pasha no time-limit within which to reply. The Egyptian Premier may, therefore, ponder long over the fact that Britain proposes as before to rule over his country, the declaration of 1922 that it is free being a colossal humbug. It is significant that the organ of Imperialist Liberalism, "the Westminster Gazette" as well as the most notorious specimen of jingo opinion in England, the "Daily Mail", are agreed over this latest British exhibition of Imperialist bullying in Egypt. The ex-Kaiser used to be denounced in England for his habit of rattling the sabre. What has England now to say in defence of the policy of training her guns on the Egyptian Coast, simply because in the land of the Nile its people believed England when she told them they had got back their independence?

Their Friend or Foe

We had been favoured with such an abundant measure of news recently about the plight of the Hankow nationalists that the latest telegram from Shanghai confessing that they are not in such a bad way after all, lifts the veil though only very slightly on the Chinese internecine struggles. The Northerners are now said to be faring very badly. General Chiang-kai-shek is said to be advancing towards Tientsin, and a British battalion is reported to have been despatched to that place. This raises the intriguing question whether Chiang-kai-shek, who proved a traitor to the Canton Government is at present Britain's friend or foe He is the one person very much sought after by Japan and Britain, as is pointed out by Lian Han-sin, a representative of the Koumintang executive, in the latest issue of "Lansbury's Labour Weekly." Last year, he remarks, "the British eagerly desired to support" Chaing, who is a professional soldier, with "no firm convictions, but an eye for obtaining a higher position for himself." When the Kuomintang forces captured Wuchang and Hankow some months ago, "it was the Japanese in particular who wooed Chaing." But the most significant piece of news in Mr. Lian Han-sin's communication is that "the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, that well-known tool of the Imperialists, granted Chiang-Kai-shek a loan of ten million dollars." "Thereupon," says Mr. Lian Han-sin, "the latter went over to the camp of the counter-revolutionaries." and became a hot favourite, we suppose, with the Shanghai-landers. But will he remain so?

Amazing Delay.

It is a frequent complaint with publicists in British India that official reports of important public department are published so late that it is hardly worth while for newspapers to review them or for the general public to feel any interest in the facts and figures which they present. But bad as is the reputation in this respect of the bureaucracy in British India it is doubtful if it can show something to beat the record of officialdom in some Indian States. H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, for instance, issued recently the tenth annual report on the working of co-operative societies for the year 1332-1333 Fasli covering a period of twelve months ending 6th July 1924. The events that this report records are three years old, and the statistics and other information so stale as to be valueless to any except a few departmental heads in the Hyderabad Dominions and a stray student of co-operation eager to peruse any co-operative publication. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies appears to have submitted the report in April 1926, that is, a year and a half after it was due, and the Commerce and Industries Department of the State has taken a year to digest the report and the statistical information accompanying it. And even then the report is far from being accurate and complete, while the Department, after a year's deliberating over it, appears to have scarcely noticed these inaccuracies and deficiencies. The Government of India statistical publication relating to the progress of the co-operative movement contains statistics of the position of the movement in Hyderabad for the year 1925-26 and if these figures could have been compiled without difficulty, one fails to see why it should not be possible to issue a report based on them within some reasonable period of time.

State Subject's Conference.

The subjects of Indians States are now-a-days as alive to the need for responsible government as the people of British India. Even the small State of Miraj has passed, in the Third Sujects' Conference held on the 29th instant, a resolution asking for the early establishment o fresponsible government in the State. Another resolution requests the British Government to appoint on the coming Royal Commission a special representative on behalf of the Indian States subjects. Such an appointment is quite necessary as, in the consideration of the problems of Indian States, the interests of the ruling Chiefs often receive far greater attention than those of the subjects. The people of Miraj as of other States will do well to remember that it is not at all sufficient to pass resolutions at annual conferences. They should carry on regular propaganda throughout the year and enlist therein the active sympathy of the masses. It is time, too, that the Congress reconsidered its attitude towards the States.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR PREDICTED.

"REPUBLICAN" LEADER ON TRIAL

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AWARI

ACCUSED "AN AMUSED SPECTATOR"

NAGPUR, May 31.

The trial of Manchershaw Rustomji Avari, General of the Nagpur "Rupblicans" began to-day in the Nagpur Central Jail before Mr. K. R. Joshi, City Magistrate. Five witnesses were examined for the prosecution and all held that the accused spoke violently. Mr. Avari himself was undefended. He remained cheerful and had the attitude of an amused spectator. He further informed the court that he would not crosss-examine and witnesses nor answer any questions put by Court, but would only orally address the Court and later on put in a written, statement.

"ANGREJ DAKU NAHI RAKHANI."

The first witness examined was Mr. Kowl, City Superintendent of Nagpur, who filed the sanction of the local government to prosecute Mr. Avari and stated that Mr. Avari has established what he calls "republic" and has enrolled an army of volunteers. He further deposed that he styles himself Captain of Republicans and issues notices of meetings under that designation. He conducts a movement for disobeying the Arms Act. The Republicans sign "Nahi Rakhani Nahi Rakhani Angrej Jalim Nahi Rakhani" and say "Angrej Daku Nahi Rakhani" saying that British Government should not be kept. The effect of his speeches is that boys sing this song in the city. Witness admitted that he did not attend any of the lectures of the accused.

AVARI'S SPEECHES.

The second witness, Mr. Sirnaik, C.I.D. Inspector, Special Branch deposed that he took report of Mr. Avari's speeches in long hand and that they were not eerbatim reports. He toow down onl important portions of the speeches and expanded them next day. Witness then quoted some passages from his speeches wherein the accused is reported to have said "Who has won Swaraj without fighting? It is our right to rebel and throw away the Government. When the Englishmen kill our men, why should we not kill them?" In another meeting he was alleged to have said "If our fine swords are confiscated we will prepare swords worth two annas, two rupees or twenty rupees and will make experiment of those swords on Montagu Butler's neck." Witness read out many more similar passages.

The other witnesses corroborated the evidence of the first two witnesses. The court then adjourned the case till tomorrow —Free Press.

AWARI FED FORCIBLY

NAGPUR, May 31.

It is understood that Mr. Avari is being fed forcibly for the past three days.—Free Press.

KALAKATI SHOOTING AGAIN

GOVERNMENT NOT TO PUBLISH REPORT

EARL WINTERTON PLEADS "SUB JUDICE"

LONDON, May 30.

In the House of Commons, Sir A. Chamberlain announced that the Norwegian Government has agreed to look after the British interests in Russia.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Earl Winterton stated that the Government had decided not to publish the report on Kalakati disturbances in view of the fact that the main features of the occurrence were to come for judicial examination at the criminal trial.

Replying to Colonel day, Earl Winterton said that it was estimated that the building and fitting the New India House in London would cost 300,000 sterling.

Replying to Mr. Thomas Williams, Earl Winterton stated that a series of interim reports of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India would be published commencing from June. It was understood that they would not contain any conclusions of the Commission.—Reuter.

LI NLITHGOW COMMISSION AT WORK

LANCASHIRE EXPERTS TO BE EXAMINED

RUGBY, May 30

The Members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India are at present in London, and in pursuit of their investigation some important evidence will be taken in England. The terms of the Commission's reference are very wide covering, besides technical aspects of agriculture, general matters of rural prosperity and welfare as well as finance and credit. The state of Indian cotton production is one of the subjects with which the enquiry is concerned, and the evidence to be taken in England will include that of several Lancashire cotton experts for questions of marketing and better transport are to be surveyed as well as that of improving the quality of cotton produced. Since they began their investigations last October, all the Indian provinces except Bihar and Orissa and Burma have been visited. Next winter, the Commission will proceed to these localities and to Karachi to complete the most comprehensive survey of the vast subject which has never been undertaken. —B. O. W.

NORTHERNERS' COMPLETE ROUT.

BRITISH ALARMED AT SOUTHERNERS' SUCCESS.

JAPANESE AND BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE NORTH.

LONDON, May 31.

Shanghai.—The Northern attack on the Hankow Nationalists at Honan launched on the 26th May has completely failed. The Southern forces made a counter-attack on the 28th May menacing the Northern flanks who were compelled to make general retreat to Yellow River. The Northerners' position is precarious inasmuch as Fengyusiang is advancing East along the river and is in vicinity of Hankow-Peking railway, while Yeuhsishan, hitherto neutral Governor of Shansi Province, is waiting with an army North of the river ready to join the winning side. These facts have prompted the British and Japanese decision to despatch troops to North China. Borodin has returned to Hankow from Wuchang.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR?

LONDON May 31.

Tokio.—Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister at Peking who was recently ordered to proceed to Japan to discuss the policy towards China, has now been instructed to remain at Peking owing to the seriousness of the situation. Newspaper "Nichinichi" predicts the possibility of Anglo-Russian war in China.—Reuter.

SOUTHERNERS ADVANCE NORTHWARDS

MORE BRITISH TROOPS DESPATCHED

LONDON, May 30.

Shanghai.—Lack of news from the Northern headquarters at Peking as regards the offensive against Hankow Nationalists in Honan is held to indicate that battle is not progressing too favourably for the Northerners. So far from the heavy defeat of the Southerners, the latter are advancing Northwards. Fengyuhsiang has captured Kunghsein, the Northern arsenal forty miles west of Chengchow. Meanwhile, the advance of Nanking Nationalists underChiangkai shek through Anhwei province to Tientsin continues. In view of the situation in Honan, it has been decided to send at least a battalion of the British troops to North China probably to Tientsin.—Reuter.

TWO MORE BATTALIONS TO CHINA

BARON TANAKA'S JUSTIFICATION

RUGBY, May 30.

The Japanese Government have ordered two battalions with special engineering and wireless detachments to Tsingtao, the port of Shantung where they are due to-morrow. Baron Tanaka, Prime Minister in a statement handed to foreign representatives in Japan recalls the sufferings of the Japanese at Hankow and Nanking through failure of the Chinese authorities to give protection and says that despatch of troops is a measure of selfdefence, and all will be withdrawn as soon as the fear of danger to Japanese residents in the region ceases. —B. O. W.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SHANGHAI

RUGBY, May 30

The Chinese in Shanghai are holding demonstrations to-day, to commemorate the rioting there two years ago. The Chinese authorities have warned the demontrators not to attempt to enter the International Settlement. During the last few weeks, the tension in Shanghai has very considerably relaxed.

The Commander in Chief, China Squadron has decided to discontinue the conveying of merchant ships as the firing on steamers on the Yangtse has now ceased. Destroyers however will be held in readiness to deal with any recurrences of firing.—B. O. W.

NEVER-CHANGING "STEEL FRAME"

LORD CARMICHAEL'S PROPHECY

ASSAM DINNER SPEECHES

LONDON, May 31.

There were over four hundred guests at the Assam dinner. Lord Carmichael who presided said that much might happen in the next few years to change the political face of India, but planter and merchant alike hoped that there would not be any radical change in the Indian Civil Service. He paid a high tribute to the chief guest Sir Ronald Ross and said that Indian Tea Association was glad to be financially responsible for his recent visit to India.

Sir Ronald Ross responding, said that when Mr. Manson and he discovered way malaria was conveyed in 1897, he thought that they would abolish malaria in few years; but his recent visit to Malaya and Assam has convinced him that no more than a beginning has been made wit hthis work More had been done in Malaya than in Assam where they had not organised. He expressed the opinion that the best method of organisation was the formation of an anti-Malaria committee for each group of gardens. Much of money spent in meeting the consequences of malaria in sickness and disability of labour force, would be better spent on preventive measures for which organisation was essential. They as Englishmen should put their heads together and organise independently of the Government, when he was certain that the Government of India and Governments of other British Dominions would also act. —Reuter.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND TRADE UNIONS

LONDON, May 31.

Under guillotine with some Government drafting amendments, the House of Commons by 273 votes to 113, adopted clause 5 of the Trade Union Bill prohibiting civil servants from belonging to outside organisations dealing with pay and conditions. —Reuter.

RUGBY, May 30

Oil fuel fire occurred on Thursday in one of the boiler rooms of the battleship "Renown" in which the Duke and Duchess of York are returning home from Australia during the passage between Freemantle and Maurritius. The ship was stopped and the fire extingnished.—B. O. W.

GESTURE OF BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP

PARADE OF WARSHIPS IN EGYPT

OVERAWING EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS

LONDON, May 30.

It is stated in well-informed circles that warships are proceeding to Egypt from Malta as ordinary precautionary measure. such as has been taken by the British Government on various occasions in the past. It is pointed out that under the Declaration of 1922, Great Britain assumed responsibility for the protection of foreign lives and interests in Egypt. The tone of the recent debates in the Egyptian Chamber indicates that the Extremists are endeavouring to create an artificial situation of tenseness and furthermore, the recommendations of the Egyptian Parliamentary War Committee increase the possibility of the Egyptian Army being used as political weapon and to undermine the position of the few remaining British officers. One recommendation aims at the abolition of the Sirdarship.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO SARWAT PASHA

'TERMS FIRM, BUT MOST FRIENDLY"

LONDON, May 30.

Cairo.—The Residency this evening, presented Premier Sarwat Pasha a Note regarding the reorganisation of the army Its contents have not hitherto been disclosed. However, it is understood, that its terms are firm but most friendly and that no time-limit is fixed for reply.—Reutre.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, May 31.

The sudden crisis in Egypt is the chief news item in the morning papers. The "Westminster Gazette" the Liberal organ under full page head line "British authority again defied in Egypt", says British Government has despatched warships to Egypt for the purpose of showing other powers that Britain is ready and is able to maintain two reservations to the declaration of Egyptian Independence in 1922 namely the defence of foreigners and the protection of Egypt against aggression if need arises.

The "Daily Mail" considers the despatch of British battleships as a timely hint to the Egyptian Government. "It may help to convince them that we are not going to be driven out from Egypt."—Reuer's Special [illegible]

"ESTRANGEMENT CANNOT LAST"

PAVING THE WAY FOR TRADE REVIVAL

PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY'S EFFORTS

LONDON, May 30.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has established a Committee consisting of Messrs. lynes, Artur Henderson and Sidney Webb to "consider the situation arising from the break with Russia and examine the means of continuing to foster trade." The appointment of the Committee has occasioned some comment in the lobby, in view of the Soviet declaration of their intention to withdraw all trade facilities, but the Labour Party is of opinion that estrangement cannot last for ever, and that trade should be nursed, so that it may revive as soon as possible.—Reuter.

MORE TIME OR COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION

M. ROSENGOLZ'S TERMS TO SIR. A. CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, May 30

M. Rosengolz has addressed a letter to Sir A. Chamberlain requesting that the Soviet citizens who are the Directors of Arcos and other British companies conducting trade between Britain and Russia in Great Britain and of the Soviet trade organisations, as well as the departmental managers and necessary staff should be permitted to stay in England after the departure of the Trade Delegation in order to liquidate these organisations. Otherwise, immediate liquidation of these concerns would be ordered and responsibility for damages would rest with the British Government.—Reuter.

VISAS FOR ARCOS OFFICIALS

LONDON, May 30.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the German Embassy in London will issue visas for Arcos officials. Their number will be restricted to 120, and they will be valid for a maximum period of six weeks.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE FOR LABOUR

NOT SUITABLE TO INDIAN ATMOSPHERE

MR, BIRLA AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, May 30.

Geneva.—The International Conference took a bold and significant step in asking a representative of extra-European country to take the chair at this session. The honour conferred on Sir Atul Chatterjee has enhanced India's international reputation and prestige.

The important item on the agenda is the question of compulsory sickness insurance which it is proposed to deal with in draft convention and the session promises to be most lively. About forty-five states were represented and some delegations are singularly large as for instance Japanese, which consists of about thirty members. There is all round satisfaction at the feeling that the employers' delegate from India this year is an Indian of Mr. Birla's type. Different committees are fairly active and good amount of spade work is already accomplished. The Indian Employers' viewpoint was expressed by Mr. Birla in an able speech which won him congratulations from different sections of the Conference.

Speaking on compulsory insurance, Mr. Birla said that although India is not hostile to the principle of such insurance for labour, it found itself in a position which rendered impossible of adoption of the scheme embodied in the draft convention. The present scheme formulated with reference to European conditions and as such could not suit India whose industries were not in the same stage of development and could not consequently bear the same burden or strain. Then again Indian labour whose wages were comparatively so low would hardly favour a scheme which contemplated contribution of part of their income to insurance fund established thereunder in India. This question had not been even discussed and time was needed to bring it in line with other countries which had built up their present position characterised by individual strength under protection afforded by tariff walls over long periods and where even the proposed system had receive fair trial extending in some cases over forty years. He would do his best to bring the matter to the notice of Indian Parliament which he hoped would take such steps in this direction as might approve justified in view of his country's special position, but for the present he must with due deference to the authors of the scheme say it did not suit India and was therefore unacceptable to them.—Free Press.

CONTROL OF RESERVE BANK

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SCHEME

TABLES TURNED AGAINST FINANCE MEMBER

WILL BLACKETT GIVE IN?

BOMBAY, May 31.

The Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank of India Bill met again at the Secretariat on Tuesday morning in a very tense atmosphere. The proceedings of the previous day had made most of the opposition members believe that Sir Basil Blackett would himself come forward with some new proposals which would serve as the basis of a compromise. It is understood that the Finance member and his colleagues took very little active part in yesterday's proceedings.

POSITION OF OPPOSITION.

The opposition, it is believed, is absolutely united on the issue that the proposed Central Bank should have no share capital. How the capital can be subscribed and the control constituted are the two main things about which the opposition has not yet formed any definite plans. The question of ultimate control over the Bank is bound to evoke a very heated controversy, for want of any commonly accepted formula. During the lunch interval the members of the opposition were very busy discussing the merits and demerits of the machinery for central control they had in view. We understand from reliable quarters that the leading members of the opposition have formulated a scheme of control in which all interests in the country will be represented. To all outward appearances this seems a very easy formula but a considerable number of difficulties are apprehended in its working. It is stated that there is a growing tendency among the oppositionists to evolve some commonly accepted and workable formula which, while doing away with the share capital will create an independent directorate of control solely responsible to the State. The position of the opposition has become a little precarious owing to the uncertainty of the attitude of the Finance Member who, it is reported, kept his counsels to himself throughout yesterday's proceedings.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPORTUNITY

The Finance Member, it is understood, is very stiff and uncompromising on the original provisions of his bill. He will not brook the slightest alteration in his original proposals. Disunity in the opposition will be the opportunity of Government and Sir Basil Blackett will leave no stone unturned till he effects a split in the opposition. In any case, he will be the last man to allow the opposition to score an easy

(Continued on Page 9.)

'DON'T BE DUPED BY MR. HORNIMAN'S CRY.,

"INTERPRETATION WAS NOT SWARAJ."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR A FREE HAND

MADRAS, May 30.

Mild interruptions from the two principals in the controversy, Mr. T. Prakasam and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who sat on either side of the President, considerably enlivened the earlier part of the proceedings. Cries of 'Oh, oh,' from Mr. Prakasam, and 'Quite right,' from the Congress President greeted Mr. Satyamurti's statements regarding the Working Committee's resolutions.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, opening the meeting, made once again a lengthy defence of the Madras Swarajists. He said they wanted to keep the Justicites out. He would not mind hanging if the country said he was wrong and that he should hang for it.

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty repeated that they had kept up the spirit of the Gauhati resolution.

Swami Venkatachalam thought that the President of the Congress was responsible for the present controversy, as he had by supporting Mr. Sambamurti's amendment prevented the All-India Congress Committee from rejecting the censure resolution. The President, he said, wanted to chastise the Swarajists from Madras and please the critics. This was taken advantage of by Mr. Prakasam and others.

After two more supporters of the Working Committee, Mr. Kandaswamy Chetty and Mr. Basheer Ahmed, had spoken, Mr. Satyamurti called upon Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar to address the meeting.

This provoked a protest from the meeting which wanted Mr. Prakasam to speak.

The President rose and said Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar will speak. The protest became more general. Mr. Prakasam appealed to the audience not to create a disturbance and Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar was allowed to speak.

After his speech was over, a resolution was passed by the meeting expressing joy at the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose.

After the resolution was passed, Mr. Satyamurti called upon Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to speak. The Congress President spoke for forty-five minutes and appealed for discipline in the Congress ranks and support for the Working Committee's resolutions. Declaring that success lay in undivided leadership and in unquestioned loyalty, he said: "I understand that Deshbandhu Das understood and Mahatma Gandhi understood that secret, but that is a secret which our friends have not understood." He pleaded

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PLEA FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

MAHARASHTRA WAITING FOR MADRAS CONGRESS.

WORKING COMMITTEES DECISION' NOT ULTRA VIRES

MR. N. C. KELKAR INTERVIEWED

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who is in Bombay as a member of the Joint Committee on the Gold Standard, Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) bills, was interviewed at the Sirdar Griha, by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." Giving his opinion on the decision of the Working Committee, he said:—

I wonder at the light-heartedness with which meetings of the A. I. C. C. are contemplated and convened. In particular, I think that a special meeting of the A. I. C. C. should not be called as some requisitionists want it only to re-open discussion about the Working Committee's resolution. That resolution may or may not be "ultra vires," but surely they must have pity upon the members of the A.I.C.C. and save them from a summons once more so soon to undertake a journey from one end of the country to the other, and to waste so much precious time in futile discussions as was done at the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. Even supposing that a special A.I.C.C. meeting were convened what guarantee is there that whosoever takes chair, at the next meeting will not again practise the same joke upon that meeting as was done by Mr. Srinivas Aiyengar in relegating the chief item of business before the meeting to the very last minute. There is a saying in Marathi that at mdday a man forgets the whole world because he is hungry. There is also a line in English poety that says "culprits hang that jurymen may dine."

CERTAINLY NOT "ULTRA VIRES."

"To be serious I do say that the trouble and the expense of a new meeting of the A. I. C. C. will be absolutely unjustifiable if it is convened only for a declaration that the resolution of the Working Committee is "ultra vires." The A.I.C.C. had once before presumed to monopolise the whole power of the Congress between two sessions of it. Then why should not the Working Committee similarly presume to arrogate to itself all the powers of the A.I.C.C. between any two sittings of that Committee. I think a cheque drawn upon the unlimited fund of legal subtlety can well suit the present purpose and on the strength of it I would declare that the resolution of the Working Committee is not "ultra vires." And won't you allow the authorities of Congress to stretch a point when it is obvious that at the next session of the Madras Legislative Council in August, attempts would be made to destroy the Ministry that has been set up on its feet by such superhuman efforts against the Justice Party. On the other hand, it is only proper that the Congress authorities should have kept a small tender corner in their heart for similar situations in other provinces. Take the case of my own province. Here were Non-Brahmins not ready to accept the spirit of Clauses, c, d, e and f of the Gauhati resolution. They were not prepared to co-operate with Congress party or Responsivist party in the Bombay Council. On the contrary, they were manoeuvring to seize ministerships, mainly for communal purposes. Did the Congress authorities think of this situation and move a finger to make it easy for Congressmen and Responsivist Congressmen in the Bombay Council."

TOWARDS RESPONSIVISM.

"The resolution of the Working Committee, of course, brings Congress towards the policy of the Responsivist party by one or two more moves or steps. Personally I should have preferred a resolution of this nature to be passed by the A.I.C.C. I am sure such a resolution would have been passed in the A.I.C.C.'s meeting and the vote of censure against the Madras Congressmen would have turned down if the President had taken up that subject at an early stage of the last sitting of the A.I.C.C. on Wednesday and if Pandit Motilal Nehru's dignity would have allowed itself to be genially thawad a little and not kept up its icebergish frigidity. If the Pandit were a little less aloof and the Madras Congressmen a little more manly, things would have gone as successfully in the meeting as all had wished them to be. I similarly believe that Mr. Sambamurty and his colleagues would have taken their defeat in a most genial and gentlemanly spirit and supported any resolution that might have been arrived at between the Congress authorities and Responsivists. It is my impression that though the No-changers do not like the policy of the Responsivists from their heart, they are prepared to regard that policy as at least an honest policy, a straightforward policy and a policy that should be openly accepted by Congress after a regret has been expressed and protest formally made against the position in which the country has found itself."

TACTICAL MISTAKE.

"As regards that part of the Working Committee's resolution which not only vindicates but in a way pats the Madras Congress party on its back for achieving the miracle of forming a ministry I think that it was rather ungracious especially in view of the silent and undecided vote of censure that was handed over by the A.I.C.C. to the Working Committee for final disposal. If there was no probability of breaking dyarchy in Madras, was there or is there any similar probability in any other province? Should not Gauhati Congress have given a thought to this? The Madras Congress party had been elected before the Gauhati Session of the Congress and I could not see the fun of Mr. Srinivas Aiyengar's Committing the Congress, at that stage, to a resolution which itself has proved an impediment to the development of his well-directed plans. At Gauhati in my opinion, feats of fire eating were done which, the Congress and its president well knew, had no justification whatsoever, and this is how "Nemesis" turns round in a rebound upon those who provoke her.

MAHARASTRA'S VIEW.

"As for Maharashtra, I may say that it has decided to remain cool and quiet till the next session of the Congress in the earnest belief that in the Madras Congress, at any rate, sufficient wisdom would dawn upon the bulk of Congress delegates so that they would unanimously stand for the grant of that provincial autonomy for which Mr. Srinivas Aiyengar pleaded so firmly, and I may say even heroically for that moment, in his concluding speech at the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. In my opinion, provincial autonomy would, in its operation, create, in course of time, very valuable data for deciding in an inductive manner as to what should be the best policy for the country. The present deductively negative and destructive formula about the acceptance of offices has become inoperative. A formula embodying provincial autonomy would be not only just to the provinces but it would have a peculiar merit of being not inconsistent with any positive or negative resolution which the Congress may like to put on record "vis a vis" acceptance of offices. Those who plead for working the Reforms for what they are worth, never pretend that this is the strongest political policy that can be followed. They only say that it is a natural and normal policy which should supply the ordinary texture of political life in the country, infinite room being left for fine fur and flower of such political heroism or direct action or resistance in aggressive forms of conduct as provincial leaders and their followers may be capable of from time to time."

POLITICAL TERRA FIRMA.

"To be fair to Mr. Srinivas Aiyengar, I may say that his reference to the exploitations, that is to say, making most of local and provincial grievances, throughout his tour n Maharashtra, is conceived in a truly statesmanlike spirit I think he was there on political "Terra firma," though at apparently lower level of sentiment and not upon giddy heights where one, no doubt, feels romance but is also hopelessly befogged."

PRESIDENT AND MINISTER MOBBED.

BOMB FLUNG AT COSGRAVE.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The London correspondent of "The Statesman" says President Cosgrave and the Minister of Justice, Irish Free State, were mobbed while addressing a meeting to rally support for Government candidates at the forthcoming elections.

A youth flung a smoke bomb at President Cosgrave. The bomb was extinguished and the youth seized.

The police made a baton charge and cleared the streets.—Free Press.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN MADRAS

P. W. D. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES,

MADRAS, May 31.

About 800 workers of the Public Works Department Workshop have gone on strike since this morning. In a statement, the President of the Workshop and Stores Employees' Uninon says that the Union had been presenting their grievances since August last. They had demanded an increase in pay, old age pensions, free medical advice, dismissal, if necessary, after due notice, application of Workmen's Compensation Act and a few other sundry benefits. The management intimated yesterday to the employees that they had sanctioned an increase of four pies in wages. All the rest of the demands have been ignored. Thereupon the workers intimated to the management that the increase given was beggarly and that they will strike work from this morning.

About nine men representing the workers have gone to see the Genenral Superintendent of the Workshop to inform him that as soon as their demands are satisfied, the men will gladly resume their work.

A monster meeting will be held this evening at the beach.—Free Press.

SIR LESLIE WILSON NOT RESIGNING

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The London correspondent of "The Statesman" denies, on the authority of high personages, once again the report that Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, is contemplating resignation owing to reasons of a private nature.—Free Press.

DESHBANDHU ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Preparations are being made for the observance of the Deshbandhu death anniversary, which comes off on June 16. Circular letters have been issued to the secretaries of the District Congress Committee of Bengal by Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta.

The observance will include a prayer for the detenus, organisations of public meetings and practical demonstrations for the removal of untouchability.

The Calcutta District Congress Committee have been requested to arrange a cosmopolitan feast.—Free Press.

KARACHI-CALCUTTA AIR ROUTE

KARACHI, May 31.

The Aerial Advertising Travel and Survey Co., of Lahore, are undertaking a survey of Karachi-Calcutta air line during June.

The work to be completed will take six weeks to two months. On satisfactory results, the Karachi Municipality will favour the Company with an order to complete aerial survey of Karachi city in connection with the future town planning operation, to be started by the Municipality.—Free Press.

TONGAWALAS ON STRIKE

POONA, May 31.

Nearly 800 tongawallas in the Poona City, Cantonment and the suburban area have gone on strike since this morning as a protest, it is alleged, against the excessive fines of Rs. 30 and over passed recently on Tongawallas for any slight wound to horse. It is stated on behalf of the men that in the past a fine of only four annas was imposed under the Carriage Act. In the course of a petition to the District officials the men complain against the newly appointed officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruely to Animals who are alleged to have instituted cases of a trifling nature against Tongawallas.—A.P.

DIOCESAN PRESS STRIKE

MADRAS, May 31.

Dewan Bahadur Narayanaswami Chetty, President, Madras Corporation, who has been working to bring about an amicable settlement of the strike at the Diocesan Press was informed to-day by the management of the press that the strikers had no real grievances and that the authorities of the press were willing to take back all the men on strike and to treat them considerately.—A.P.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE STARTED?

MADRAS, May 31.

With reference to the strike in the Diocesan Press, the President of the Labour Union announces that it is contemplated to start Satyagraha in front of the Diocesan Press and call a general strike.—Free Press.

MINERS' INTERNATIONAL

MR. FRANK HODGES RESIGNS SECRETARYSHIP

LONDON, May 30

Mr. Frank Hodges has announced that he has resigned the Secretaryship of the Miners International.—Reuter.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. FRANK HODGES

LONDON, May 31.

Paris. Belgian De Lattre has been provisionally appointed to succeed Mr. Frank Hodges. The International Miners Secretariat is being transferred from London to Brussels.—Reuter.

WHAT LED TO THE RESIGNATION

LONDON, May 30.

Mr. Frank Hodges' resignation is apparently the sequel to the threat of the British Miners Federation to leave the International, if Mr. Hodges' services were retained. It is alleged, that Mr. Hodges opposed the policy of the Federation during the coal stoppage in Britain. Mr. Hodges in an interview said that he resigned, especially because, he desired to collaborate fully in the important task of enabling the Miners of Britain to share the advantages coming through the higher technique of applied science and sound organisation of the industry. He added that the International Executive had decided to transfer its Head Office from England to Brussels. Reuter.

LINDBERGH'S BUSY ROUND OF ENGAGEMENTS

RUGBY, May 30.

In honour of Captain Lindbergh's great trans-Atlantic flight, a series of engagements which will completely occupy his time, until he sails for America on Thursday, has been arranged. To-day, he will attend a luncheon at the American Embassy and a dinner with American Press representatives. To-morow, he will be received by H. M. the King at Buckingham Palace in the morning, will lunch with the Air Council, take tea with Lady Astor's party at the House of Commons and dine as the guest of the Royal Aeronautical Society, the Aero Club, the British Aircraft Manufacturers and the Air League of the Empire. After dinner, he will attend the Derby Eve Ball and on the following day he will visit Epsom to see the Derby during at night with American Societies in London.—B. O. W.

KING RECEIVES LINDBERGH.

LONDON, May 31.

His Majesty the King received Lindbergh at Buckingham, Palace this morning and decorated him with the Air Force Cross. Previous to this Lindbergh had flown in his aeroplane to Gosport where it will be dismantled for shipment to America and returned to Croydon in one of Air Force machines which escorted him to coast.—Reuter.

KARACHI ENGLAND FLIGHT

LONDON, May 31.

The flyng Officer Cocks who left Karachi on 19th May in D. H. Nine on flight to England arrived at Aleppo on 22nd May and departed from there for Konsa and Constantinople on 25th May.—Reuter.

Mr. Chawdhri Surat Singh sentenced today Bakthawarlal to ten year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000 or further rigirous imprisonment of two and a half years. The accused was prosecuted under Sections 408 and 477 A. I. P. C. for alleged criminal misappropriation of money to the extent of Rs. 38,000 and falsification of accounts in the firm of Rai Bahadur Lala Ambapershad of Delhi.—A.P.

A Colombo message states: His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford who held the reins of Government of Ceylon, for a brief but eventful period of one year and a half left the Island for Malaya by s.s. "Ellenga". Half an hour later the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher was sworn in as Officer administering the Government.—Free Press.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

GOD'S BLESSING TO INDIA

MAHATMA GANDHI'S NOBLE TASK

'WANT GOVT. IN OUR OWN HANDS'

MR. RANGACHARIAR ON INDIA'S FUTURE

LONDON, May 31.

Sydney.—Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, interviewed by Reuter, on his return from Queensland, said that in the Northern State he continued his investigations into educational and agricultural questions. He visited several institutions, and met leading authorities. He came into contact with several Indian settlers who contented that they were encountering difficulties in obtaining employment in cane-fields because though they enjoy the Federal franchise they were debarred from similar privilege with regard to State and municipalities.

INDIA WANTS FULLY AUTONOMY.

Speaking at the Constitutional Club at Brisbane on 26th May, Mr. Rangachariar declared: "We want the Government of India in our own hands. We must have a constitution which will automatically work itself into a Responsible Government. We want full autonomy with equal status outside India. God has blessed India by creating Mahatma Gandhi, a great teacher who is doing his best not only to remove the evils existing in India but to bring the different sections in India together.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR A FREE HAND

(Continued from Page 7.)

to be given a chance and in another three or four months, he would have taken the Congress a step further. He said Gandhiji himself had given him credit for invincible faith and he was sure he would much greater success than his friends. There was no use in conducting pundit-like discussions as to what this resolution meant and did not mean. Interpreting resolutions, he said, was not Swaraj. Those who were fighting Government should be given a free hand, and to-day it was the Working Committee which was fighting Government. Did those who carried on the present controversy realise what the effect of it would be? It would only be disaster and ruin to the Congress. He was not daunted by that. It did not, he said, matter if this Congress goes. They would have another.

NO INTRIGUE.

The Congress President repudiated that there was intrigue in the All-India Congress Committee and that he was the prime-mover therein. The honour of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee was as much in the hands of Iyengar as of anybody else. It was quite safe in his keeping.

Referring to his own part in the decisions of the Working Committee, he said he had no preconceived notion about them. He was fond of power, but he was fond of devolving power and responsibility. His motto was trust local men and he said his trust had not been betrayed. Even the resolution, he said, was not drafted by him. It was a deliberate and malacious lie to say that he was the prime mover in this conspiracy. No fouler charge had ever been raised against him. Such things could do, but he was incapable of doing that.

It was, he proceeded, unfortunate that just as success was attending his efforts a cloud should have arisen in the horizon. There was, he said, a curse on our nation, the same that paralysed the country after Bardoli.

EASY TO PULL DOWN.

The present differences, he said, should have been secretly discussed over and not featured in newspapers and run "stunts" about. He said the nation must not be duped by Mr. Horniman's cry: "Pull down the oligarchy." It was easy enough to pull one another down when we could not pull down bureaucracy.

For himself he was determined to win Swaraj and he was confident that he would be able to achieve much more during the year than his other friends. He had faith in himself and in God. His conscience was pure and he would march on with undaunted courage.

After Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had finished his speech, Mr. Satyamurti dissolved the meeting saying that as the purpose of the meeting was served it was dissolved.

At this there was an outburst from the audience. Cries of "shame" and "cowards" rang the air.—Free Press.

"SAD COMMENTARY ON APPEAL FOR LEVITY"

MADRAS, May 31.

Criticising the arbitrary manner in which the president of the Gokale Hall meeting dissolved it, the "Swarajya" says "It is a sad commentary on Mr. Iyengar's appeal for unity and understanding. It was unprecedented way of discharging the presidential responsibility and if it is not sharp practice, what is? The disgust it evoked had largely a personal aspect, but to some extent itself it recoiled on the fair name of the Congress.—Free Press.

STORM HAVOC IN PERAMBUR

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS DESTROYED

MADRAS, May 31.

Extensive damage was caused by a storm that raged over Perambur yesterday afternoon. The temporary waggon shops erected recently by the M. and S. M. Railway were destroyed almost completely. The roof of a waggon shop was blown off and about 21 workmen were injured slightly by the falling debris. The storm lasted only for a few minutes and was confined to Perambur.—A. P.

A MOST WELCOME VISITOR

LONDON, May 31.

Brisbane.—The "Daily Mail" in the course of a leader says: Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar is a most welcome visitor. Having attended Canberra he is now paying a much more subtle compliment by personally travelling all over Australia studying conditions in the country.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING

LONDON, May 30.

The following is the latest Derby betting:

9 to 2 against Call Boy taken and offered. 13 to 2 Adam Apple offered 7 to 1 taken 100 to 15 Sickle taken and offered. 15 to 2 Hot Night taken and offered. 100 to 6 Moneymaker taken and offered. 18 to 1 Lone Knight taken and offered. 20 to 1 Apple Cross taken and offered. 20 to 1 Shianmor offered 25 to 1 taken 20 to 1 Tattoo offered 25 to 1 taken. 25 to 1 Hassan taken and offered. 33 to 1 Adieu offered. 33 to 1 Knight of Grail offered 33 to 1 Damon offered 40 to 1 taken. 40 to 1 Son and Heir offered 40 to 1 Silverstead offered 50 to 1 Birth Right taken and offered.

CALL BOY TO RUN.

At Newmarket station this morning while horses were being booked Derby favourite Call Boy became restless slipped up and slightly grazed himself. The horse was quite well and entrained with other Newmarket horses.—Reuter.

SCRATCHING.

Fourth Hand was scratched from the Derby at 4-57 on Monday afternoon.—Reuter.

LATEST DERBY PROBABLES.

LONDON, May 31.

Following are amended Derby probables with their jockeys:—Adams Apple (J. Leach), Adieu (Marshall), Apple Cross (J. Childs). Birthright (Garnett), Buckfast (Evans), Call Boy (Elliot), Chichester Cross (Gordon Richards), Damon (H. Beasley), Flashing Star (Dick), Hossan (Smirke), Hot Night (H. Wragg), Jacks Son (A. Burns), Knight of Grail (Winter), Lone Knight (Steve Donoghue), Money Maker (Beary), Parker (Butchers), Restigouche (C. Childs), Shian Mor (Lane), Sickle (Meston), Silverstead (F. Fox), Son and Heir (Carslake,) Spiramonde (Pat Donoghue), Tattoo (Perryman), Treat (P. Beasley), Stampede (Bowden).—Reuter.

As a precautionary measure against the breach of the public peace during the forthcoming Bakr-Id the Delhi police challenged on Sunday about three hundred persons from both the communities under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep peace during the Bakr-Id and Moharram.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 31.

Shanghai.—Japanese Foreign Office delegation has completed its investigation of conditions up the Yangtse after conversations with Messrs. Barodin, Chen and other Nationalist leaders, and personal investigation in Hankow area. Mr. Barodin made a statement to the delegation declaring that while the Nationalist armies would certainly be in Peking by August, it would take two years to complete the revolution. This statement coupled with the general disorganisation and business paralysis convinced the delegation that Japan must take further action to protect her nationals and their interests in China.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, May 31.

Cairo.—The newspapers, "Mokattam" and "Ashram" affirm Government's intention to uphold its viewpoint *vis a vis* Great Britain and declare that British demands do not conform to 1922 declaration.

The newspaper "Sissah" thinks it is strange to see the exchange of notes on a matter on which Egyptians are clearly in the right and stranger still to see Britain accompanying her note with warship. Britain is strong enough to do what she likes in Egypt but force has never been the basis of right. In spite of such expressions it is expected that a satisfactory solution can be reached.

Prominent Egyptians point out that no decisions have yet been reached as regards the army in the Chamber. The War Committee's proposals do not necessarily reflect the policy of the Government. King Fuad has indefinitely postponed his departure for Alexandria.—Reuter's Special.

PATUAKHALI, May 31.

The Satyagraha movement at Patuakhali is going on with unabated zeal. Volunteers are still pouring in from all parts of the country and the total number of arrests has come to a considerable figure. Yesterday it completed 274th day. A procession was as usual organised which went round the principal streets of the town and reached the prohibited area at 5 p.m. where it played 'Sankirtan' for half an hour. Two volunteers out of the party then entered the prohibited area with music and were arrested—Free Press.

PATUAKHALI, May 31.

As a protest against the punitive tax Mr. Peary Mohan Sen, President of the Congress Committee allowed his articles to be attached under distraint warrant. It will be recalled the area comprising two hundred villages were declared by Government of Bengal to be under disturbed state and punitive police quartered for maintenance of peace, the expenses to be borne by the inhabitants. Agitation was set on foot against the imposition of this tax and it was decided to refuse payment by the Hindu public concerned. More attachment of moveables are apprehended.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 31.

In the share market jutes section ruled steady with only a moderate business passing. Coals were quiet although Katras Jherriah are marked up one and a half points. Teas were steady. In industrials Indian Iron and Steel were again in demand but towards the close showed a little profit taking. Government securities were quiet.—A.P.

LAHORE RIOT CASE

LAHORE, May 31.

Mirza Mehfuhussain, Magistrate has disposed of the case in which nine Hindus were charged under section 347 and 323 I. P. C. for the alleged participation in the Lahore disturbances on May 4th. Five were senteeced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each while four wer acquitted. —A. P.

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CONTROL OF RESERVE BANK

(Continued from page 7.)

triumph over his Government.

After a heated debate till 5 p.m. the Committee adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SCHEME.

The first stages of the discussion on the main issue regarding the nature of controlling body for a State Bank were entered upon it is understood at the after lunch sitting of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill. As the Shareholders' Bank scheme had been scotched, the provisions in the Bill for control and management automatically fell. The responsibility for suggesting a scheme of control that would ensure independence and freedom from fluctuating influences of political groups fell on the members who had voted for the State Bank scheme. Pandit Malaviya, it is understood, sketched a scheme of control which met a large extent the Finance Member's objections. Under Pandit Malaviya's scheme, it is stated, the Government would nominate a few, the legislature would elect its representatives and the Government's nominees and the Legislature's nominees would be further augumented by representatives elected by commercial interests, the chambers of commerce, Indian and European, now entitled to send representatives to the legislature forming the electorate for this purpose. The result would be that the nominees of the legislature would be in a distinct minority in the controlling body. It cannot then be urged that a State Bank controlled by for instance twelve Governors of whom one-third would be elected by the legislature one-third by the commercial interests and one third nominated by Government would be a body subject to the political factions in the legislature.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD.

The only question is whether there is any precedent for the representation of the legislature on the Board of a State Bank. To this, the answer is said to be that there are atleast half a dozen countriesi with reserve banks to which the legislatures do elect representatives. The representation of special interests also is said to be not without precedent. Pandit Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, it is understood, spoke supporting this scheme. They have turned the table it is said on the Finance Member and placed on him the onus of making constructive criticism. "We here give you a proof of our genuine desire to devise a machinery of control which would be free from what you consider to be a baneful system, namely the setting up of a political despotism in the economic field. It is now your turn to make suggestions and constructive criticisms. We have an open mind and we will consider reasonable alternatives," this is said to be the line taken by the protoganists of the scheme of control sponsored by Pandit Malaviya.

Sir Basil Blackett, it is understood, has taken time till to-morrow to offer his remarks. To-morrow is, therefore, expected to be an important day as the Committee may vote on the question of control. The essential part of Pandit Malaviya's scheme is said to be provision for representation of legislature directly by election and also for representation of commercial interests by some system of election.

In the meanwhile, Sir Umar Hayat Khan has placed before the Committee a scheme which it is said provides for representation of agricultural and rural interests on the Bord.

RULING FROM SIMLA.

The Hon Mr. Manmohandas Ramji who voted with the official group on the question of State versus Shareholders' Bank is said to have signified his support to Pandit Malaviya while the Hon. Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy is said to be alikely recruit for the Finance Member. This leaves the strength of parties unchanged from 14 and 10. Raja Ghaznafarali Khan is said to have been summoned urgently to attend evidently in the hope that he may strengthen the hands of the Finance Member. The Finance Member, it is believed, is in constant touch with Simla and Whitehall and his attitude will be guided by the views held in those circles on the changes proposed by the Select Committee. Whitehall, it is apprehended, may avail itself of this development to ask the Finance Member to scrap the entire Reserve Bank scheme, it being a common belief in informed circles that Whitehall has never looked with favour upon the Reserve Bank scheme even as adumbrated in the Bill as it would be divesting the Secretary of State of his unfettered powers. Much depends it is believed on Sir Basil himself as while it is known that Lord Irwin will not consent to any riding roughshod over the legislature on this question he will at the same time support the Finance Member if he is prepared to join hands with the legislature.

One of the achievements of to-day's sitting of the Committee is said to be a decision that would enable co-operative banks and rural credit banks to be included in schedule one.—Free Press.

DEBATE ON NON-ESSENTIALS

TUG-OF-WAR BEHIND PURDAH.

BOMBAY, May 30.

Contrary to expectations that the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill will proceed to record their decision on the crucial question of the constitution of the Governing Body at their meeting to-day, the Committee, it is understood, were engaged during the whole of their pre-lunch sitting, with discussion on non-essential aspects of the Bill. One of the questions discussed is said to be the principle on which banks are to be placed on schedule one which would entitle them to recognition and extension of facilities by the Reserve Bank. There are at present only 28 Banks on schedule one as proposed in the Bill and of them only four banks are said to be Indian Banks. The question was as to what should be the basis for inclusion or exclusion of banks from schedule one. It is understood that the general view was in favour of relaxation of rigid conditions and for extension of recognition to all banks fulfilling certain elementary conditions.

TUG-OF-WAR BEHIND PURDAH.

The Finance Member made no reference to-day to his expressions of opinion which were described in certain circles as 'ultimatum.' He is said to be taking normal part in the preceedings. It is said that while the Committee is engaged in thrashing out the non-essential aspects, a tug-of-war is being waged behind the screens to win over to the official view the three or four independents who hold the scales so that if the popular side is defeated on the crucial and all-important question of control, the Committee will be confronted with a situation in which it would have agreed to a State Bank, but would not have been able to agree on the machinery of control of a State Bank. In such eventuality, it is said, it would be open to the Finance Member to say that the only course open to the Committee is to reconsider its decision on the State Bank scheme and see if it could not agree on a Shareholders' Bank and its concommittant of a Directorate mainly elected by the Shareholders.

MAKING COMMITTEE STULTIFY ITSELF.

This really means that if the Finance Member succeeds in getting two at least of the four independents who hold the balance of power on his side, he would make the Committee stultify itself by breaking on the question of control and going back unrepentantly to the scheme of a Shareholders' Bank which only two days ago it rejected by a majority. It is said that having achieved what was considered impossible on the ratio question, namely, a majority, though only of two, the Finance Member is not without hopes of achieving the impossible on this occasion also. Time alone can prove or disprove the optimism of the Finance Member. In the meanwhile, the sub-conscious impression which members on the popular side carry is that if Sir Basil fails in his manoeuvres, he will revive his threat of yesterday and refuse to proceed with the Reserve Bank Bill in the next session of the Assembly.

"MY BILL OR NO BILL AT ALL?"

The members of the popular group are continuing their efforts to arrive at a formula which would meet all reasonable objections and safeguard all interests. We are interested, say the members of the popular party, in reconstructing the Bill on healthy lines and not in wrecking it. None of it desire to make a fetish of any particular plan. But on the contrary, the difficulty is that the Finance Member's outlook seems to be: My Bill or no Bill at all. The threat of wrecking is from the official side and not from us.

At 3 p.m. the Committee had not yet reached the question of the nature of control.

The Committee, it is understood, had a laugh this morning over the different accounts that had appeared in the press. The Chairman, it is understood, once again exhorted members to guard their secrets zealously. Sir Umar Hayat Khan it is said sent the Committee into laughter by saying that as the majority of the members of the Committee were strangers from upcountry and unknown to the pressmen, it is the Bombay members of the Committee that must have succumbed to to the wooings and appeals of the local pressmen.—Free Press.

NDIAN RAILWAY UNION EXECUTIVE

PATNA, May 30.

At a general meeting of the members of the Indian Railway Union, held at Dinapur an executive committee of 16, according to the Trade Union Act, was formed and Mr. Devkiprasad Sinha was elected President. The meeting decided to remove the head office of the Union from Lucknow to Dinapur and requested Mr. T. C. Goswami and Mr. Usuf Ali to join the Executive Committee of the Union.—Free Press.

SHIVAJI RIOT CASES.

BARODA, May 30.

The Shivaji ter--centenary riot cases will be heard by Mr. Agaskar, the City Magistrate. Twenty-six muslims have been arraigned on charges of rioting, causing grievous hurt and assault. The trial will last for nearly two months as there is a big batch of witnesses on both sides.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEM

Dunkirk.—A fire broke out in the quay among jute from the British steamer the "City of Baroda" from Calcutta. The fire was brought under control. 250 bales were damaged.—Reuter's Special.

MONSOON ADVANCES

WIDESPREAD RAIN ALONG WEST COAST

SIMLA, May 31.

There has been an advance monsoon in the South-east Arbian Sea, and widespread rain has fallen along the West Coast with scattered falls in the Deccan.

The depression off Arakan coast persists. Nearly general rain has again occurred in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam and South-east Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Victoria Point four, Mergui five; Tavoy two; Yamethin, and Lashio a quarter; Shillong a half; Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong and Jagdalpur a quarter; Karwar a half; Ahmadnagar a quarter; Poona thre; Bijapur one and a half; Mangalore three quarters; Calicut two; Cochin three quarters and Trivatdrum a half.

Forecast:—An increase in Lower Burma and the peninsula.—A.P.

AIRMEN BURNT TO DEATH

CALCUTTA, May 31.

A Special cable to "The Statesman" says the four airmen of the U. S. A. Army have been burnt to death at Augusta.

The machine had just risen 400 feet, when one of the engines failed and the plane crashed in flame in view of the several thousands that had gathered to witness the ascend of the aeroplanes.

The crowds were considerably excited. —Free Press.

LADY'S COMPLAINT AGAINST YOUTH

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The Subdivisional officer of Barrackpore to-day framed charges against Sheikh Amir, a young Mahomedan, in the case in which Miss Mary Minto, an elderly European lady is the complainant, Amir was charged with having assaulted Miss Minto in her bungalow at Pollock Avenue, Dum Dum Cantonment.

The prosecution case is that the accused entered the bungalow of Miss Minto on the night of March 21st when she was alone and assaulted her. Miss Minto struggled with the accused for nearly three hours and fell on ground exhausted. She was knocked down by the accused, who it is alleged dragged her from room to room. In the struggle one of her teeth was dislodged and she had other injuries on her head. The accused then snatched away three bags containing Rs. 127/- and three fixed deposit receipts of the Allahabad Bank. The Magistrate framed charges against the accused under Section 457 I.P.C. (house breaking), Section 354 (assault with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman) Section 325 (grievous hurt) and Section 392 (robbery). An application was submitted on behalf the accused praying for commitment to the court of sessions to be tried by jury composed of a majority of Indians. The Magistrate passed no orders on the application.—A.P.

RAJKUMARI CASE

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day resumed the hearing of the case in which Padam Prasad of Benares was prosecuted on a charge of selling a minor Nepali girl named Rajkumari Maya to Heeralal Agarwalla for immoral purposes.

Minkumari cross-examined said that she came to Calcutta about three years ago with her grandmother and sister-in-lay. They had left for Nepal leaving witness at Bhowanipore with her husband Bilas Singh. Bilas died about 18 months ago and after his death she went to the house of Rani Ambar Kumari at Beadon Street where she was employed under her. Witness was of the same caste as Rajkumari. She met Padam Prasad in the house of Rani Saheb before she met Mansingh. Ambar Kumari and Rajkumari were respectable ladies.

The hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

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P.159

PERSIA REPUDIATES CAPITULATIONS

(BY G. K. N.)

The system of the administration of law in Eastern countries, we must admit, did not easily lend itself to international intercourse. When therefore, in comparatively recent times Europeans began to trade with us with intensive energy they experienced difficulties at any rate with certain countries. National commercial morality was also an important factor: China's commercial integrity was a model. The Parsis of India found in China a pattern of business rectitude in the last century. The experiences in Japan were the reverse. Czarist Russia was probably the first to remove the obstacle to international business, though what justification its omnipotent administration had for complaint it is hard to conceive. And Russia got what she wanted in the brutal fashion which was a concomittant of all her dealings with the Orient. In February 1828 in consequence of a war of unadulterated aggression on Persia, the Czarist government imposed its will in the infamous treaty of Turkomanchai a village between Tauris and Teheran. Besides an indemnity calculated in our coins at four and a half crores of Rupees to be paid to Russia, Persia was divested of the provinces of Armenia and Daghestan. By an arrangement with the British the indemnity was reduced to a single instalment of Rs. 45,00,00.

RESULT OF INIQUITOUS TREATY.

The unkindest cut of all, however, was the enforcement of what are called capitulations. They meant, in essence, that transgressor of Russian nationality could not be tried by a Persian judge, but only in accordance with the laws of Russia interpreted by an agent of the Czar in Persia. It is this clause, or rather the supplement to the treaty of Turkomanchai, from which European historians date the modern degradation of Persia; though some Persian authorities like Dr. Mahmud Afshar seem to think that from now on astute Persia successfully played the Bear against the Lion. However that may be, the capitulations were not an honour, and therefore, the news to hand that the vigorous national Government of Riza Shah is determined to remove this infringement on its sovereign rights is most welcome to all Orientals.

What the Russians wrenched by the argument of the sword, the other European powers came to obtain by diplomatic pressure. In course of time, it came to pass that all the European and American subjects were triable by the law of their own country while resident in Persia. This system had its parallels almost in all Eastern countries with which Europe and America traded. Japan was probably the first to cast it aside. Persia and Egypt are still groaning under it. The capitulations or rights of extra-territoriality which Turkey under Kemal Pasha abrogated were somewhat different and of more honourable origin. The capitulations granted by Sulemen the Magnificent to Francis go back to the times when the latter set about to secure the Sultan as a powerful ally against the menace from Charles V. To such as care to study the history of Persian capitulations I would re-commend books by indigenous authorities like the "Recuil des Traites" of Motaminul Mulk, 1908.

REVOLT AGAINST FOREIGN SUPREMACY.

Hardly on the heels of the announcement of Persia's notice to the foreign powers that in a year the capitulations shall cease to operate comes the news of the fall of the Persian Cabinet. It need not perturb us. There is still an element of the old poisonous and venal element in the body politic of Persia. It will be eleminated by the natural process of death. We may rest assured that whether it is a Liberal or Conservative Cabinet, whether Mustafi remains or not the Prime Minister, it is the soul of Persia which is revolting against foreign supremacy in whatever shape or form, in substance or semblance. There is some hint of a reactionary regime attributed to Soviet influence. Already obstacles are put in the way of the British Imperial air-route. But we must take with a grain of salt all the heavy indictments against Moscow. In to-day's Persia at times the truly popular voice warring against political and spiritual curruption, seems spontaneously to echo to the appeals from Russia.

There is ground for confident expectation that the capitulations will soon be a thing of the past and Persia will be mistress in her own house. And when alien sway has utterly vanished one thing more will remain for her to do, to acquire fiscal control which would mean attainment to complete self-determination, provided always the capital to be raised in connection with the projected railway, joining the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, introduces no financial complications. These, however, if they arise, will be a concern between Persia and America, —a country which is immune to the malady of earth hunger and has till now respected with commendable scrupulousness the inherent rights of the country. And as to Railways I have already published my views: they will be an ornamental and costly futility for several generations and cause of immediate scarcity in some districts. Motor roads would answer with greater efficiency and expedition Persia's pressing needs for improved transport.

DR. MOONJE IN BOMBAY.

TEXT OF MAGISTRATE'S ORDER IN SURAT.

BOMBAY, May 30.

Dr. B. S. Moonje has returned to Bombay on the conclusion of his Gujarat propaganda tour on behalf of the Hindu Maha Sabha. Asked by a press representative, Dr. Moonje said he had a succesful tour. As to the Surat incident, Dr. Moonje handed over the copy of the order of the District Magistrate and his reply to the same. He explained that he reached Surat at 2 p.m. one afternoon and was due to address a meeting at 7 p.m. As soon as the order was served, he sent his reply to the District Magistrate and the meeting was held without any untoward incident, the announcement of prohibition being made at the opening of the meeting.

The order of the District Magistrate, Surat runs as follows:—

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 C. P. CODE.

Whereas it has come to my notice that you are to attend or address a public meeting in Surat City during yaur stay, and

Whereas it appears to me that there is communal tension in Surt at present,

In order to prevent the disturbance of public peace, I. K. L. Punjabi, Esqr. District Magistrate, Surat do hereby order you Dr. B. S. Moonje under Sec. 144 C. P. Code to abstain from attending or addressing any public meeting in Surat City or in any spot within five miles radius of Surat City.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of May, 1927.

(Sd.) K. L. PUNJABI.
District Magistrate.

DR. MOONJE'S REPLY.

In reply Dr. Moonje wrote,

SURAT, May 28, (6 p.m.)

Sir.—I have received your notice prohibiting me from attending or addressing any public meeting here under Sec. 144 C. P. Code; but I am sorry to inform you hereby that I am unable to comply with it. I shall attend the meeting and address it, as I honestly believe that there is no cause to apprehend any disturbance of peace. The mission of the Hindu Maha Sabha is perfectly legitimate and peaceful and I as its President for the year am propagating it quite legitimately without intending any harm to anybody.

Yours, faithfully,
(Sd.) B. S. MOONJE

CONTINUED DETENTION OF PRISONERS

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, May 30.

At its next meeting, the Calcutta Corporation will discuss the resolution protesting against the action of the Government in still detaining some of the citizens of Calcutta who were arrested under Regulation III of 1818 and Bengal Ordinance of 1924 without any charge or trial and demanding that they should either be released or immediately placed on their trial.—A.P.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETING

SECTION 144 DECLARED IN DEHRA DUN.

DEHRA DUN, May 30

Section 144 has been declared in Dehra Dun.

For some weks past, there have been numerous meetings in which, outside Tabligh and Tanzim leaders have been taking part. Aggressive anti-Hindu speeches were reported to have been delivered. During the last two days, there have been largely attended Hindu and Muslim meetings in which Arya Samaj and the founder of the Mission were criticised and one speaker challenged the Arya Samajists to refute the allegations. In response, some on behalf of the Arya Samaj announced a meeting but order under Section 144 was served on them prohibiting them to make any speeches within Dehra Dun Municipality for 15 days.

To-day under the orders of the Joint Magistrate, orders have been proclaimed by the beat of drums prohibiting all public communal speeches for fifteen days within the Municipal limits.—Free Press.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON JAIL WARDERS

BENARES, May 30.

Agreeing with the verdict of the jury, the Sessions Judge sentenced the two warders in the Benares District Jail to three years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of rape and they were ordered to receive thirty cuts each. On the second charge of attempt to murder the woman, Sirtaje, the Judge sentenced them to be transported for life. —Free Press.

"MAHARASHTRA" ON WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

NAGPUR, May 30.

Commenting on the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress in regard to the Madras Swarajists, the "Maharashtra" approves of the policy laid down in them but critiises the Working Committee for having passed those important resolutions by the back-door.

The paper suports the requisition for a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee bu' does not approve of the move for a special session of the Congress as it would be a useless waste of time and money.—Free Press.

A Madras message dated May 30 states the Massey and Company's strikers are firm and show no signs of going back to work. The management have requisitioned extra police help and a contingent of Reserves are guarding the premises.

The strikers at meeting held this morning, reaffirmed their decision not to return to work till their minimum demands were conceded.—Free Press.

INSURANCE

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(BY A ZOROASTRIAN CO-OPERATOR.)

The Co-operative movement in India is a tender plant spreading its branches into the heart of villages and cities alike. Many smaller communities along with the members of the different classes of professions, including the agriculturists, artisans, craftsmen, workmen, mechanics, clerks have organised their co-operative societies, chiefly for purposes of credit. Their results invite our warm and earnest support.

Co-operative credit societies have been organised for the purposes of helping small tradesmen, craftsmen, merchants, clerks and workmen and to widen the credit system for them so as to improve and increase their earning power. The Co-operative societies promote thrift and encourage self-help, co-operation.

A REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Recent reports about the unbearable plights of the lower middle-class families in the Zoroastrian community also, in the absence of any kind of organisation make it all the more necessary for them to organise Co-operative credit societies. I am exceedingly glad to learn that there is a movement already set on foot. May it prove a unique instrument, a brotherly institution, for the relief, and economic uplift of the Zoroastrians.

I pray that all Zoroastrians who have the well-being of their own as well as their co-religionists at heart will rally round the proposed Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd., in several thousands thereby increasing steadily the earning power of each and every member.

The co-operative movement is opposed to capitalism and commercialism.

Looking to the current events in the progressive countries of the world, it would not be surprising if we find that within a few decades, there will be established an international co-operative commonwealth.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

The proposed Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank Limited will possess many important advantages over ordinary banks, some of which are stated as under:—

(1) total exemption from registration fees to the Government. (2) total exemption from stamp duties on its transactions including cheques drawn by its members. (3) total exemption from the income-tax on its profits. (4) exemption from the costly procedure of the law courts, which in the case of all co-operative societies relative to its members is replaced by the arbitration of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies appointed by the Government. (5) the exemption of the shares and other interests of the members in the Bank from attachment under a decree of a law court, and from transfer to the Official Assignee in case of their insolvency. (6) audit of the Bank by Government auditors.

I would like particularly to draw the attention of my co-religionists to clause 5 and its commercial and economic value. It is imperative on us all to join the membership of the bank in large numbers and open several accounts ("khatas") thereby increasing the usefulness of the proposed bank, i.e., the co-operative movement.

OBJECTS.

The proposed Bank amongst its objects will have the following:—(1) to help men of all positions in life whether tradesmen or merchants, and salary earners. (2) to help workmen craftsmen and artisans. (3) to help clerks, labourers, mechanics, etc., to improve their economic status and develop their respective crafts trades and occupations. (4) to encourage self-help, thrift, and co-operation amongst its members. (5) to help in the development of agricultural and other industries I must not dwell upon several other points, but recommend very urnestly my co-religionists this proposed Bank, which will in a short time will become a necessary for new commercialists and industrialists.

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WORKING COMMITTEE' RESOLUTION.

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir.—We have read a lot about the Working Committee's resolution exonerating the Madras Swarajists in the Council and extolling their work. There are two schools of thought;—One appraises the resolution; the other decries it. and it is a significant fact, that even the Liberal papers while welcoming the changed angle of the Working Committee. do not approve of the method adopted by that body! What we went now is light. Our difficulty is this. The All-India Congress Committee was dissolved at about 12-30 p.m. The Working Committee is reported to have met at 2-30 p.m. What extraordinary event had happened during this interval of two hours, that should have necessitated the Working Committee to pass this resolution right over the head of the A. I. C. C.? What catastrophe would have over-taken the Swaraj Party in the Madras Council, if the Resolution was not passed by the Working Committee? If such an emergency had arisen, why were not Maulana Mahomed Ali, Messrs Vallabhbhai and Prakasam summoned to attend for the special occasion? And why was the resolution of the Maharashtra P. C. C. kept back, and instructions were issued by the Working Committee after the A. I. C. C. was dissolved? Was the whole procedure of the Working Committee thoroughly democratic? Will the General Secretary kindly explain?—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CANDIDATES TO BENGAL PILOT SERVICE

INDIAN CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Th Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a representation to the Bengal Government regarding the appointment of candidates to the Bengal Pilot Service. The Chamber suggests the cancellation of the clause requiring previous sea service in the case of Indians, and the appointment of a committee with an Indian majority to enquire and recommend practical measures for training Indians and the methods of recruiting Indian lads for such training.—A.P.

OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from page 6).

They harangued, and they threatened. But what did it matter to you, so long as you were sure of a sufficient majority in the Assembly? Why need you worry for the mere bagatelle of a tuppence in the rupee? Were you not certain to play of the bogey of the salt duty or the ghost of provincial contributions, in case the Assembly proved refractory, in case the smashing eloquence of Sir Purshottamdas, or the sweet reasonableness of Pandit Malaviyya, threatened to run away with a snap vote against you? But are you content with triumphs so won? I know you have reason to think poorly of a lot of place or profit-hunters that know but one creed, and follow but one dogma: Worship the Rising Sun. In a city where your currency policy was anathema, you are to be entertained as never a Hardinge or even a Ripon was. A body that for the last five years has persistently and consistently opposed your policies and measures, not always with gloves on, has now a Vice-President who is to give a gala dinner, under the miserable pretext of a distinction between private capacity and public position. What can you think of such a lot? Wonderful sportsmanship that, indeed, which the dignitaries of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are displaying, in their "private" capacity! With such odds against us, do you feel at all surprised Sir Basil that I have no heart to find fault with you and your ways more than I have already done?

God help our hope of an early Swaraj! For my part, I am content to trust to and remain.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Messrs Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated 30th May.—

AMERICAN.

A short week's trading closed on Friday the 27th instant with values for New York July and October higher by 1 point and 4 points respectively.

Following a sharp advance of the previous week, the market gave way to the extent of some 20 points as a result of long liquidation and speculative selling influenced by more favourable weather reports. Again however, the reaction proved a very temporary affair and the lack of confidence of bearish operators was clearly evidenced at the close of the week, when prices quickly recovered on short covering and Southern buying following news of continued drought in West Texas.

That the market is infinitely more sensitive to unfavourable weather than favourable, has again been exemplified during the week and as we remarked last week it is extremely unlikely, owing to the varied extent of unsatisfactory conditions, that the weather will provide all that is required of it, and in consequence any material decline seems very improbable.

Of the many and various items of news pertaining to the New Crop outlook, we think one of the most significant is the marked increase in recent sales of fertilizers, which at one time were running 30 per cent less than last season, are now placed at only 15 per cent less than last season at this period. It is significant in so far as it would appear that it is definitely intended to replant as far as possible with the alternative of putting new land under cotton. Fertilizers are unquestionably a great asset and the use of which in replanted sections and new ground may to an appreciable extent counterbalannce a great deal of the damage which has thus far been done.

On the 26th ultimo, we received J. W. Jay's condition estimate of 72.4 per cent reckoned to be based on a 10 year average as against the average of private condition estimates up to the end of May of 71 per cent. Without a definite acreage figure and par value upon which to base calculations, such percentage estimates are of little value.

While we personally are of the opinion that the crop outlook is not altogether so bad as it would appear and consider that present prices discount the position, we fully recognise the futility in working against the market, particularly under present conditions. Therefore, whilst being against operations on the "short" side for the time being, we certainly think that the present level is too high to go in for further commitments on the constructive side and would recommend taking profits an any further advance, at least for a portion of holdings.

BOMBAY.

Local values over the period show a nett gain of about Rs. 6/.

The most important feature during the week has been heavy Japanese buying as a result of an improved demand from Japan. Amongst the Bazaar a fair amount of long liquidation has taken place and sentiment, although still bullish appears less so than it was, and on several occasions has shown signs of weakening.

The revival of demand from Japan has led to a better enquiry for ready cotton, which has been backed up by a fairly steady demand from local mills. Stocks however, while being comparatively light are plentiful and allow for a considerable expansion in offtake. Continental demand which was rather more encouraging a week ago, did not develop satisfactorily. However, a good enquiry is reported at lower prices which may materialise on any widening in parity.

The liquidation of April/May Contracts on the 25th was noteworthy for a marked increase in tenders against April/May Broach, amounting to about two-thirds of the total tenders.

We give below tenders against Broach April/May, May Oomra and Bengal May as compared with last season:—

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Bengal	May	8,400	,,	5,200	,,

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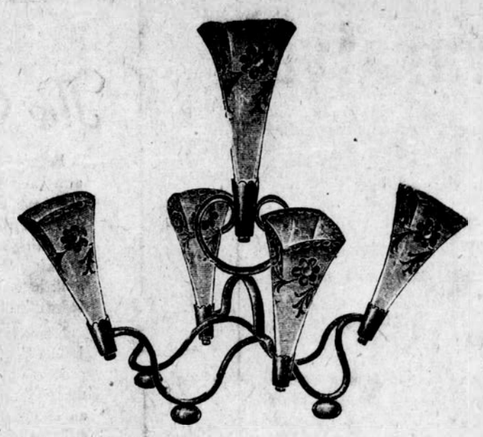

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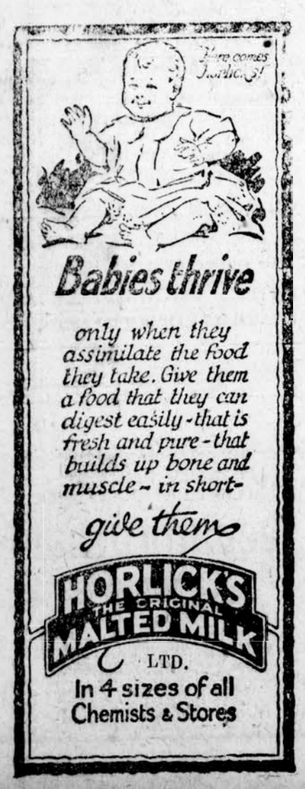

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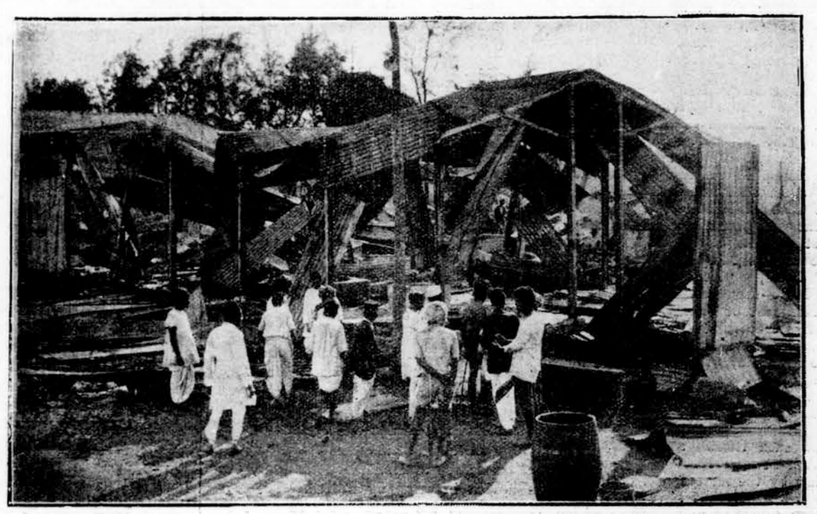

The Santacruz Match Factory was the scene of a disastrous fire on Saturday. Owing to the combustible nature of the goods the fire wrought a tremendous loss of property. The above photos show the condition of the factory after fire.

Miss Sulabha Panandikar, who stood in the first class at the M. A. Examination and carried away the coveted Chancellor's medal. She is the granddaughter of Dr. Sir Ramchandra Bhandarkar, great oriental scholar and educationist.

Among the passengers who left for England by the last mail S.S. "Maloja" was Mr. Motichand G.Shaha, Manager Tata Construction Co. Ltd., Bombay for further business experience in engineering. (From left to right) Mr. Bannerjea, Mr. Motichand and Mr. Amichand, managers of the Tata Construction Co. Ltd.

Mrs. Sharda Dewan who obtained a second class in the last M. A. examination is a daughter of Sir Chiman lal Setalvad.

CORPORATION CASE CELEBRITIES.

Mr. Justice Blackwell, the judge who hears the case.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Counsel for the defendant, Dr. Batliwala.

Mr. J. B. Petit, plaintiff in the case.

Dr. Batliwala whose election to the presidentship is in dispute.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy, retiring president of the Corporation.

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SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT

PROBLEM OF INDIAN EDUCATION

The following is the continuation of the article by the Rt. Hon. Sastri to "The Hindusthan Review":

We are now ready for a discussion of the main features of the settlement. At the head of India's gains must be placed the abandonment of the oppressive Bill known as the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further provision) Bill. To all appearances people in this country have already forgotten the horrors with which our countrymen in South Africa were threatened under this Bill. By a very slight exaggeration it was described as compulsory repatriation without compensation, bonus or free passage. It would have reduced Indians to live "by taking in each other's washings." It would have violated the Smuts-Gandhi agreement in all essentials. The brevity and directness of the Minister of the Interior in introducing the measure were indicative of the iron resolve that lay behind it. These were his words: "I must say that the Bill frankly starts from the general supposition that the Indian, as a race in this country, is an alien element in the population, and that no solution of this question will be acceptable to the country unless it results in a very considerable reduction of the Indian population in this country. But, on the other hand, the method of dealing with this question will not be the employment of any forcible means. The method which this Bill will propose will be the application of pressure to supplement, on the other hand, the inducement which is held out to Indians to leave the country. This Bill to a certain extent follows well-known lines. To a certain extent we go on the path which has been trodden before by my honourable friends opposite, but the Bill does not rest there, it goes a good deal further."

LORD OLIVIER'S STATEMENT.

The best summary of the provisions of the Bill was made by Lord Olivier in the House of Lords about this time last year: "That is to say, that as the present inducements offered passages and houses are not sufficient to uproot the population of Indians settled in Natal, as they could not possibly be expected to uproot them, pressure has been exercised. Their existing rights and amenities, which they have acquired under the ordinary laws of the land and under the guarantee of His Majesty's Government, are to be very much diminished in South Africa, and life there will become intolerable to a very large number of Indians.

"That is more than pressure, it is oppressive. It is not to be wondered at, when Indians in India see their relations exposed to this oppression, that they become restive and ask: What is the use of our belonging to an Empire which guarantees to protect us in, again and again, the promises that have been made in the name of that Empire to our kinsman are not to be maintained, and those kinsmen subjected to oppression to induce them to relinquish the privileges that they have acquired?

"The pressure on Indians is to be exercised in several ways. First of all, by restricting in townships, the right to acquire or lease real property, or to be licensed to trade, to defined areas. Urban authorities are to advise as to the setting up of those areas. The power to grant a renewal of a trading licence anywhere is also discretionary, and this discretion is meant to be used. The question of granting trade licences already created in times past produced a considerable storm between India and Africa, and on the last occasion, in 1908, when power was definitely taken to withdraw licences to Indians then trading, the legislation was not allowed at that time by His Majesty, and it did not come into operation on the ground—the ground on which we are arguing this case—that vested and guaranteed interests were being interfered with.

"Secondly, pressure is exercised by taking away the right of buying or leasing land anywhere in South Africa except in such areas in Natal only as may be allowed within thirty miles of the coast. Thirdly, it increases from £25 to the crushing sum of £100 the bail which may be demanded from a returning domiciled Indian pending the hearing of evidence as to his right to return. An Indian may go to India from Natal and is allowed to come back on producing evidence that he has been domiciled, but the mere certificate is not considered sufficient evidence of that domicile. The presumption is, I suppose, that it may be forged. Therefore, he is treated at once as a prohibited emigrant and subjected to a bail which has hitherto been £30, which is now, without any reason so far as I have been able to find out, raised to the enormous and crushing sum of £100. This is to be imposed on him before he can be allowed to produce the definite evidence required that he is the emigrant he purports to be. That is a piece of oppression.

"In the fourth place it includes in the Transvaal, for the urpose of this Act only, the districts of Utrecht and Vryheid, in order to enable Indians to be expelled from those mining districts by the operation of the Transvaal law. In order to restrict the freedom of Indians in Natal, and simply for the purpose of this Bill, these districts are nominally put back into the Transvaal area in order that Indians working there may be deprived of their employment and driven out. This is what Dr. Malan mildly describes as "pressure." In the fifth place it encroaches upon, or opens the door to infringements of existing rights of domicile. The purpose is to reduce the numbers and this Bill restricts the importation of wives and children of domiciled Indians and curtails existing rights of registration of employment in the Transvaal. I have stated that Lord Reading's opinion, and certainly the opinion of anyone connected with the India Office, is that these oppressive enactments are a distinct infraction of the rights of Indians which His Majesty's Government are bound in honour to maintain and safeguard."

Our countrymen in that sub-continent have a vivid conception of the oppression and hardship that such a Bill would have inflicted on them, and it is no wonder that they hail with a joy a settlement which rids them of such a nightmare.

COUNTRY'S UPLIFT.

But not only have they escaped from this nightmare; they have been accepted as a part of the permanent population, entitled, like other elements of it, to the fostering care and protection of the Union Government. The noble words, which embody this generous policy, are well worth quoting Under the heading "Upliftment of Indian community," the first paragraph runs:

The Union Government firmly believe in, and adhere to, the principle that it is the duty of every civilised government to devise ways and means, and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities, and accept the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities the considerable number of Indians who remain part of that permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people.

Dr. Malan and his compatriots have shown rare wisdom in changing from the one position to the other and rarer courage in admitting and announcing the change, and it is impossible to withhold from them a tribute of admiration for qualities all too uncommon in the sphere of politics. Public opinion and the attitude of local bodies may delay the translation of this policy into positive acts of amelioration but their clear pronciation on paper gives our people a sure foothold in the path of progress which they have hitherto lacked. When things refuse to move forward or threaten to move backward it is a blessing, as we have often realised in our own history, to be able to point as to a guiding star to a clearly-expressed ideal of administration.

Nor is this policy of equal treatment and fairplay left altogether in the air. Several directions are indicated in the Annexure which need not be particularised here, in which the policy is to be carried out for the betterment of the Indian population. Housing and sanitation, the organisation and wages of workmen, trade licences, are some of the headings under which improvement will be aimed at, and in favourable conditions, may be attained. But the most important of these, the one which lies at the foundation of all progress, is the topic of education. It must be admitted that the leaders of our community have been unable hitherto to show much self-help, and the wealthy members cannot escape blame for the neglect of the coming generations. Let us hope that they will respond to the loud call that will be made on their public spirit and munificence as a result of the educational commission of enquiry which the Natal Administration will be induced to appoint in the near future. If the Indian education al expert associated with this commission has an engaging and persuasive personality, we may expect some benefactions on a liberal scale which will supply the woeful deficiency in Indian education.

A NEW PROVISION.

Some explanation will be required of a provision which has been newly made, and which is in the nature of a restriction. Minor children will not hereafter be admitted into the Union unless accompanied by their mothers. The figures under this head supplied by the Immigration Department showed that more than ninety children out of a hundred admitted every year left their mothers in India. There was some reason to suspect fraud in several cases. Anyhow it was clear that the children were taken into the Union, not for the purpose of enabling their parents to lead healthy family lives, but for enabling the former to acquire a South African domicile in their turn, for trade and other material purposes. It is impossible not to sympathise with the complaint that a large proportion of domiciled Indians keep their families in India and do not regard South Africa as their home. It will help to regularise the whole matter of the admission of wives and minor children when the Government of India undertake, in pursuance of the settlement, to certify "that each individual for whom a right of entry is claimed is the lawful wife or child, as the case may be, of the person who makes the claim." In the case of the other Dominions the Government of India issues these certificates of identity in accordance with the Reciprocity resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1918. The Union Government have now expressed their willingness that the Government of India should undertake a similar responsibility with reference to South Africa.

GOLDEN LETTERS

INDIAN NAWABS' LUXURY

TREASURES IN LONDON LIBRARY

When Indian princes wrote letters to the directors of the East India Company the notepaper they used must sometimes have dazzled the recipients. Elaborate decorations in leaf of gold encrusted the broad margin and strayed in among the florid utterances of the writer. A letter from the Nawab of the Karnatic (1780—1795) is liberally sprinkled over the whole of its surface with specks of gold.

These letters lie in the library of the India. Only where thousands of unique manuscripts in the ancient languages of the East, always beautifully written and often exquisitely illuminated, are preserved.

Few outside the India Office List, Oriental scholars and Indian students, know of the existence of the library; yet its quiet reading room is invariably well peopled (says a Home writer). Among the spectacled students who poured over the sacred ink of written records during my visit were an elderly professor, two English students, half-a-dozen students from various parts of India, and one beautiful Indian girl whose white saree with its delicate pattern of colours and gold made of her dainty head a notable picture.

DAZZLING DISPLAY.

When the librarians open their archives to a visitor they can make a dazzling display. One thinks of a manuscript as sheets of paper or parchment, covered with writing; but some of these unique works of ancient literature are scratched on the surface of long narrow palm leaves in the neat script of Pali.

Such a work is the Burmese Tripitaka, the Canon of the Buddhist Sacred Books, in 29 volumes. I saw a volume in its cedar-wood box with a lining of padded crimson velvet. The pile of palm leaves, all trimmed to the one size, was kept in order by a cord running through the centre of each, so that any leaf could be held separately in the hand. The leaves were wrapped in coloured silk before being put into their snug resting place.

Another "book" came from Lhasa, in Tibet. It rested in a large chest of native workmans high and its leaves two feet long and six inches wide were papier-mache panels on which the characters, embossed and gilt, were as big as poster type. The leaves were joined one to the other at the top with strips of embroidered silk, and the whole closed up like a huge fan.

Brilliance comes in the illusttrated and illuminated manuscripts of the Mogul emperors and Persian kings. There is the album presented to his wife by Dara-Shukuh, eldest son of Shah Jahan (who built the Taj Mahal at Agra). It is full of exquisite paintings by artists of the Mogul school of the 17th century and specimens of elegant calligraphy of the time. There is a poetic history of the old kings of Persia, graphically illustrated in delicate colour; the paintings are minute in detail though they neglect the laws of perspective—with charming results.

There is a relic of Shah Jahan himself in handsomely decorater "back" of example of fine caligraphy, for the first page contains a line of his handwriting. He was one of many Emperors who fancied themselves as caligraphists, and, indeed, the Arabic is easily read by scholars to-day.

One of the four oldest Persian manuscripts in existence is a commentary on the Koran by Sarabadi. It was a written about the year 1129, but the ink is still quite black and the good ragpaper so stout and stong—though discoloured—that it would be heard to tear.

TWENTY THOUSAND MSS.

A still earlier manuscript in Arabic is equally well preserved. It is a lexicographical work entitled "The Bank of Works." On its title page (which, stripe the book is read from back to front, is at the end of the volume) are the names of three previous owners—each one with some such pious prayer as "May God pardon him and his parents."

The library is losing its chief officer, Dr. F. W. Thomas, who was assistant librarian from 1898 till 1903, and has been chief librarian since. His specialty is the Sanskrit group of languages, and it is a fitting climax to the record of scholarship he has built up that he goes from Whitehall to the University of Oxford as Boden Professor of Sanskrit.

In his time the library has doubled its extent and has been enriched by the collections of the Tibet expedition, Sir Aurel Stein, Colonel Jacob, T. Aufrecht, and many others. It is estimated that its Sanskrit manuscripts and xylographs number 8,000, Persian 7,000, and Arabic 5,000. It contains also about 150,000 printed books principally relating to the East.

The library has a triple activity; it is the official library of the India Office; it is a general library in regard to the Middle East; and it is scholarly and scientific. It is entitled to a copy of every book published in India.

A CHIMERICAL PARLIAMENT.

INDIANS' CLAIM FOR SWARAJ.

There is not in this country a general recognition of the gravity and urgency of the Indian problem. Little is it realised that its right solution will mean the freedom of a people who constitute one-sixth of the human race and of a country which is equal to Europe minus Russia.

In this connection there is common error which should be pointed out. It is imagined that India is a backward country which under the influence of the West is emerging slowly out of darkness into light. Even a cursory reading of the history of India is sufficient to convince anyone that long before many of the great nations of modern times took birth, India had developed a system of civilisation which truthfully may be described as marvellous. India with her splendid past and her present magnificent resources and capacities and capabilities is dissatisfied with her position of inferiority. She feels hurt at her status of a mere Dependency, she demands equality with the self-governing domaindans. Nothing can reconcile Indian nationalism to the absence of freedom. India claims freedom to live her own life, to make her own laws, to choose her own Ministers and to be the mistress in her own household. The objective of Indian nationalism is service, and India seeks freedom because she feels that only freedom will fit her for that service which she alone is best suited to render to humanity, writes Mushi Iswar Saran, in Lansbury's Labour Weekly."

A CHAINED PARLIAMENT.

What is the actual position in India to-day? Under the scheme associated with the name of the late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, different Legislatures have been set up in the country. In the opinion of educated Indians this scheme is insufficient and unsatisfactory. Under it, the different Legislatures have no real power. Let us take one or two illustrations. The annual budget contains two kinds of items, "votable" and "non-votable." More than half of the Budget of the Government of India is non-votable. The executive Government frames it, and the Legislative Assembly, the Central Legislature in India, "is precluded by law from voting about it." The military expenditure in India is far too excessive, but practically the whole of it is non-votable.

Take now such items as are votable. The Governor-General has been given the right by law by the mere stroke of his pen to restore the items that have been rejected, and thus to set at naught the decision of the Legislature. This right, be it remembered, does not exist merely in theory: it has been exercised during the last few years on various occasions. Is it any wonder, then, that there is dissatisfaction in India?

According to the present Government of India Act, based on the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, a Royal Commission must be appointed either in or before 1929 to examine the entire situation and to make recommendations for such changes as may be necessary. This is a unique opportunity for the friends of justice and fair play to make public opinion so effective that the legitimate claims of India may receive recognition at the hands of the British Parliament. The next Government of India Act which may come to be passed by Parliament should contain provisions for automatic progress to complete self-government. It may be perhaps necessary to agree to one or two reservations for a short time, but at least the entire civil Government of the country should be handed over to the people forthwith. Let it be realised that no more tinkering with the present reforms will satisfy the people of India.

"MY LORD THE ELEPHANT."

INDIAN AND AFRICAN SPECIES

What can be done with our elephants? That question was discussed the other day at the meeting of the admirable society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the British Empire says "The Daily Telegraph." In India, as every reader of Mr. Kipling knows, "my lord the elephant" is the servant of man. He is seen a-piling teak in the sludgy, squadgy creek, he is engaged in the transport services he dignifies human pomp and ceremony. But in Africa the only people who have made much use of the elephant yet are the ivory hunters, and their activities do not tend to the survival of the species. It is obvious that to create an economic value for the living elephant is the best means to its preservation. Lord Onslow expressed a natural surprise that attempts to train the African variety had not been made long ago. The common notion that African elephants are so different from the Indian as to be untamable is certainly a delusion. The two species have considerable anatomical differences, the most obvious of which is that the African is a foot or so taller than the Indian. But these distinctions do not imply that the Indian is superior to the African in docility and intelligence. Our late lamented Jumbo, who carried hosts of children without damage, was African race, and, as Lord Onslow has reminded us, the war-elephants that marched with Hannibal over the Alps, having "much ado not to tople on their noses in the slappy snow broth," must have been Africans. When Europeans first met elephants it was no doubt in Asia. "The huge earth-shaking beast" which the Roman found in the armies of Pyrrhus had been brought to Greece by the successors of Alexander the Great from India. But the elephants which Carthage and its generals used so freely—there were 140 of the creatures at one siege—were African-born, and probably African trained. It is as likely, as not that the very word "elephant," upon the origin of which philologists dispute, came from some African language. But from the collapse of the Roman Empire till our own time we have no knowledge of any African elephants at work. In this century they have been used in agriculture on the Upper Congo. Lord Rothschild is of opinion that if elephant power is to be a practical proposition in Africa the animal must be trained by native labour. Attempts to employ educated Indian elephants and Indian mahouts as teachers have failed because these creatures require an amount of attention which cannot be provided in Africa. India may have its State elephants but what an African plantation wanted to cheap power, whether from an elephant or another kind of tractor. It is a sad utilitarian world. When King James I, was presented with an elephant the keepers reported "that from the month of September until April he must drink not water but wine—and from April to September he must have a gallon of wine the day." But they have no use for elephants of that noble spirit in Kenya.

MR. SASTRI'S FAREWELL.

MYSORE DEWAN ON NANDI HILLS

HINDUS AND COW PROTECTON.

M. D. writes in *Young India*:—

In my last letter I talked of Gandhiji's all-engrossing theme welling up on all occasions and before all people. I have noticed one or two cases in which he deliberately restrained himself. As it is well known now, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri called here twice, before and after his appointment as Agent for South Africa. On the first occasion the all-engrossing theme could not have been anything else but South Africa. It was an animated conversation, but I do not think any other tapic came in for discussion. The second visit was more or less in the nature of leave-taking, as the Ambassador is not likely to return to Bangalore before he sails for South Africa. On this occasion there was nothing beyond a pleasant chat. On the first occasion there was Mrs. Sastri too. Mrs. Gandhi, it seems, pressed on Mrs. Sastri's attention beautiful ready made blouses of fine homespun and succeeded in selling to her two from the stock that we always have with us for sale. But Gandhiji had not even a casual talk about Khadi. I wondered and once inquired. 'Sastrikar is no stranger to us;' was in effect Gandhiji's reply. 'I had a long talk with him when he came to the Ashram some months ago, I showed him over the whole weaving shed, our smithy and our Technical Department. I told him all that we had achieved and the vast ground that we had yet to cover. That was enough. He does not need repeated argument. If he is convinced, he will not wait a moment to declare his conviction and press it for the country's acceptance. But the truth that I seem to have realised fails to strike the same fire in his bosom, and I must bide my itme. I cannot be talking about it, with him at any rate, on any and every occasion.'

THE DEWAN'S VISIT.

Mr. Mira, the Dewan of Mysore, who had been away at Simla for some time, came on a visit in company with Sir M. Visveshvarayya, his predecessor in office and Mir Humza Husain Saheb, who also has officiated as Dewan for some time. 'He is the present Dewan,' said Sir M. Vishveshvarayya introducing Mr. Mirza, 'I am a back number.' But his long talk showing that he continues to take a keen interest in the affairs of the state showed that he is far from being a back number. His repeated insistence on Gandhiji conserving his strength, and 'going slow,' as the country expected many years of service from him, had a special appeal, coming as it did from a man of his age and experience. Then Sir M. Vishveshvarayya tried to find out what exactly was the period of administration of the state which Gandhiji had once described as *Rama Rajya*, and later described as having ceased to be one. 'The one in which you were Dewan was *Rama Rajya*, and later it ceased to be? Is that what you want to say?' asked Gandhiji amidst laughter. Gandhiji had himself no recollection. But many of us imagined, that that was the signal for a general talk about *Rama Rajya* and its essentials, and Khadi would naturally come in. In fact there were more reasons than one which led us to expect that the discussion that evening would centre round hand-spinning and hand-weaving. The Dewan in his inaugural address before the Assembly had laid stress on hand-weaving and cottage industries. The late Mr. Meccai who was Director of Industries in the state had presided at a big Charkha demonstration and had spoken very strongly in favour of hand-spinning. On the top of it all we had all heard that no less a personage than His Highness the Maharaja was not only interested in spinning but was spinning himself. We had also been reliably informed that recently quite a number of Charkhas were introduced in the state, and that the present Director of industries, Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb, had sent half a dozen men from the state of Pudupalayam to equip themselves with a knowledge of Khadi processes. We had therefore looked forward to an important discussion of the ways and means of putting Khadi and Charkha on a stable basis in the state.

And there was one thing which in view of all these indications had been puzzling us all. Quite a number of state officials have been here on a visit, but hardly one appeared to be dressed in Khadi. I remember only the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who frankly admitted that he had only one Khadi suit which he had kept for special occasions. The rest were all dressed from neck to toe in flawless European costume; indeed collar, necktie, short-coat and trousers almost appeared to be the official dress of the state. I have purposely said, 'from neck to toe' and not 'top to toe,' for all these officials wear a uniform urban, in spite of the other articles of their outlandish wear.

COW PROTECTION.

All this had, as I have said, kept us on the tiptoe of expectation of a lively talk about Khadi. But there was none. A casual reference to cow protection or to the breed of Mysore cattle, I forget which, drew Gandhiji into a fairly passionate discourse on cow protection, cattle protection, state dairies and tanneries. 'You have your own soap factory. I am very glad. You have your monopoly of sandalwood; why can't you have your own dairies and ensure in the whole state a supply of pure and unadulterated milk? Then you can take care of your cattle and look to the proper and economic disposal of their hides and bones. It is a woful state of things today. A foreign system of education has made us intellectual cripples. We have lost the use of our intellects in any matter whatsoever. We have to drive out the superstition that there is anything wrong in a Hindu taking charge of a dead cow and disposing of its hide and bones. We are exporting all these things. And as some one has said, when we export bones, we do not export merely dead bones, but our very life. But to keep the life or live wealth in the country, we have to train our men. And we have plenty of them coming out every year from the universities; we shall be giving them employment and saving national wealth.' I almost thought Khadi would follow next. But no; the company broke up after greetings, and it seemed as though the last chance of Khadi being discussed was gone.

THE DEWAN'S ASSURANCE.

Fortunately, however, Gandhiji remembered a thing he had wanted to ask the Dewan about. As the latter was leaving, Gandhiji asked if he could keep him for a minute. 'Some of the officials of the state come and say they cannot wear Khadi because of the state. It is surprising, is it not?' 'Indeed,' said the Dewan with emphasis. 'Who was that official? We who are trying to popularise the Charkha, how can we be against the officials wearing Khadi? In fact I would encourage them.' 'I thought so,' said Gandhiji, 'and if you will permit me I shall make it known as I did at Kolhapur, that the state has no objection whatsoever to its officials wearing Khadi.' 'Certainly,' said the Dewan, and Sir M. Vishveshvarayya chimed in: 'You will report all those officials to the Dewan.' 'In fact,' added Mr. Mirza, 'Mr. Maccai once asked me if he might wear Khadi. I said to him, he was welcome to wear it, in fact he should not have come to me for it. Why, I ask even British Government officials to encourage a movement that is well on its way.' 'Thank you,' said Gandhiji.

Will Mysore officials please note?

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

DOCTOR'S ADVICE TO WEARERS

Probably artificial teeth are more satisfactory, from the standpoint both of appearance and usefulness, than any other human substitution for lost parts says Dr. Victor H. Sears, of Chicago.

Since there is as much difference in mouths as in faces, adequate dentures cannot be made without a consideration of individual mouth conditions. This will include study of facial measurements and contours; sometimes photographs and casts are required.

The teeth should not be extracted until they have been examined by the dentist who is to make the next set. Dentures should be placed in the mouth as soon as possible after extraction. When the teeth are surgically removed and the ridges properly prepared there will be less after-pain and tenderness, and the dentures are apt to fit better as the tissues will shrink less.

Many persons look better with artificial teeth than they did with their own, and one is justified in wearing them merely for the sake of appearance, though some degree of usefulness should be obtained. However, it is not possible to put artificial teeth in the same way as natural ones and one should not expect them to be as serviceable.

The wearer of artificial teeth should reconcile himself to the habit of avoiding all foods that require vigorous chewing.